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CHARGES OPEN BRIBERY.

Michael Hardy Arraigns the Illinois Central Railroad.

THE LAKE-FRONT SCHEME.

Labor Men Said to Have Been Paid to Work in Its Interest.

DOES NOT FAVOR THE BILL.

The Trades and Labor Assembly Declines to Indorse the Measure.

LIVELY MEETING AT BRICKLAYERS' HALL.

"We have no business to enter a fight between corporation and people unless we are with the people," said M. C. Hardy of the State Federation of Labor at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly yesterday. "We should not bandy words with a corporation where a 'steal' is spoken of. We had better be 'tending to our hours and wages than helping any unclean corporation steal the Lake-Front.

"The Illinois Central has been paying labor-union men to go to Springfield and push its cause. Bribery is not friendship. I know that labor men were paid to go to Central Music-Hall Saturday evening. I can prove every word that I say. You all may go on and vote as you please but I'm not in it."

"What are you looking at me so hard for, Hardy, when you're talking of men being paid to go to Central Music Hall?" broke in Tommy Morgan, as he rose in his place and took a step toward the speaker.

"Well, Tommy, nobody was referring to you in particular, and I just happened to glance your way, but, since you spoke, just tell us where you were last night."

"I was at my union," said Tommy loudly and proudly.

The meeting at which these utterances were made took place at Bricklayers' Hall, Monroe and Peoria streets, yesterday afternoon. There was considerable routine business to transact, and it was dispatched with a haste which indicated that something more than regular business was in the minds of the Trade and Labor Assembly.

New delegates arrived. The hall became densely packed. Windows were thrown open. There was a hum of many whispering voices. The Chairman pounded for order. There was a lull in the proceedings. A hush fell upon the assembly.

Enter J. F. Gookins.

Then J. F. Gookins was announced. Mr. Gookins came not unheralded. The assembly had been awaiting him since the Chairman first rapped for order. Mr. Gookins came to tell the people all he knew about the Lake-Front question and various other things. He came prepared. He had a speech. He had seven blue prints and three water colors to explain the speech. The President smiled in a benign sort of way and Tommy Morgan glanced triumphant. The assembly was perplexed. Mr. Gookins ascended the rostrum big with the fate of the Lake-Front. He unfolded the maps. There they were—artistic and beautiful. Parks, not one but many. The artist had covered himself with glory and the plats with pleasure grounds. Long stretches of pea-green verdure, begirt by waters depicted in ultra-marine blue, and interspersing the labyrinth of graveled walks were wooden retreats overgrown with ivy and banked on either side by cut flowers in ornamental iron vases.

And the boats—not common tugs or three-masters but graceful gondolas—with oarsmen clad in a symphony of Venetian red and Vandyke brown. The parks were filled with people, men in yellow coats and red trousers, and children gathering shells on the Lake-Front, all clad in green pinafores. It was beautiful, and "all for the laboring element in Chicago," explained Mr. Gookins, as he produced the next print.

Then Mr. Gookins talked about the Illinois Central and the Lake-Front. He remembered how the railroad made the city, told what the city owed the company, and unrolled another map to prove it. At last Mr. Gookins sat down, bowing before the grateful plaudits of the assembly.

Oration by T. Morgan.

Tommy Morgan arose to add his mite to Mr. Gookins' weight of words. Tommy explained that the Illinois Central was a beneficent corporation and a kind and loving master. Tommy is an employé of the Illinois Central. "It pays a per cent of its earnings into the State Treasury," said he. "Just think of that, gentlemen."

"Say, Tommy," inquired a delegate, "Doesn't the Illinois Central receive more money from railroads that run over its tracks into the city than it ever paid out except in dividends?"

Tommy confessed that it did and then sat down.

Mr. Gallagher was ready to take up the line where Tommy dropped it. He thought the public was interested and, modestly stating that he himself as a part of the public, wanted "one of them parks like is on the picture before this assembly."

The previous question was called for. It was to vote on certain resolutions that Mr. Gookins had prepared and handed in to the Secretary. These were written on the back of Leland Hotel paper, and read as follows:

Resolved, That the interests of the people demand the speedy settlement of the Lake-Front controversy in the manner that shall best preserve the harbor of Chicago and the water front for the people.

Resolved, That we condemn all efforts, whether made by corporations, individuals, or syndicates, to deprive the public of the benefits and blessings of an open water front and of the harbor of Chicago. While insisting that all private rights and interests shall be lawfully protected, we also insist that public rights are paramount and that the proper disposition of the splendid domain on the Lake-Front is to make it conserve the health, recreation, and higher education of the people.

Resolved, That the pending bill for the settlement of the Lake-Front controversy by providing for the removal of the Illinois Central railroad tracks and building a beautiful park accessible to all, will diminish danger to life, will abate a great inconvenience and nuisance, and will add to the health, beauty, and prosperity of Chicago if enacted into a law.

A Plea for Justice.

Resolved, That it behooves every man to be just; that no legislator should be afraid to be fair, and that we earnestly urge our legislators to consider only the people in this matter, and, whether the Illinois Central railroad is to reap some advantage or not, to pass a bill that will settle this question forever by saving the harbor and waterfront to the city.

When the resolutions were read J. W. Mackin arose to ask the assembly to tread softly. The Lake-Front question was not as easy as it looked. He believed that corporations were not generally going out of their way for the people, and the Illinois Central was not liable to break the rule.

Tommy Morgan asked for the resolutions. It was resolved to vote on them one by one. The first went down easily, but the second resolve had to be explained for an hour before it was swallowed. Then the assembly decided to have no more of them and Mr. Gookins retired for a few moments.

It was at this juncture that the meeting was electrified by Mr. Hardy's remarks. Following them John Harding said he believed the assembly would be stultifying itself and going out of its sphere by meddling with the Lake-Front question. A roll-call was demanded on the vote, that every man might go on record. Every man did go on record and the resolution was lost by a two-thirds vote. The next resolution was tabled by a unanimous vote and the cause of the Illinois Central went down in the Trade and Labor Assembly unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

The Bribery Charges Reiterated.

Michael C. Hardy is a well-known member of the Bricklayers' Union, one of the trustees of the Trade and Labor Assembly, and a member of the State Federation of Labor. In response to inquiries concerning the methods employed by the Illinois Central at Springfield and their late mass-meeting in this city Mr. Hardy said: "I can prove every word I said. I know labor men were paid to go to Central Music Hall, and I know that labor delegates have been picked up on the streets and their expenses paid to go to Springfield. I don't care to give the names of men I know personally, but there is nothing secret about the matter. All the labor organizations know of it. Why do you suppose these people came to us? Just because they love us? Well, I guess not! They have got some use for us or they wouldn't be so free with their expense money."

Working for the City's Good.

Telford Burnham was prominent at the "mass" meeting at Central Music Hall Saturday night, and has been busy at Springfield for some time in the interest of a settlement of the Lake-Front question. A reporter called last night at his residence, No. 4011 Drexel boulevard, to obtain his views on Mr. Hardy's remarks. It was found that Mr. Burnham had returned to Springfield. Mrs. Burnham, who appeared entirely conversant with the Lake-Front complication, said:

"It is untrue, every word of it. No men were hired to do any such thing, and if any were present they were invited guests. There is no bribery in this, as every friend of Mr. Burnham ought to know, and it is a shame that there should be any inferences of such a nature against him. My husband is working for the public good at his own expense and is not doing it to benefit the Illinois Central, but the city."

FOR HUMANE TREATMENT OF CATTLE.

Secretary Rusk's Regulations for Shipments to Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Pursuant to the authority invested in him by the act of Congress approved March 3 last for the safe transportation and humane treatment of export cattle from the United States to foreign countries Secretary Rusk has issued a series of regulations for vessels engaged in such transportation.

Vessels desiring to export cattle from the United States will be required to first obtain from the Secretary of Agriculture a registry certificate good for one year. This certificate will, among other things, state the number of cattle which the vessel may transport. Provision is made for a cancellation of the certificate upon the violation of any of the regulations and for such changes in the deck fittings of the vessel as the veterinary inspector at the port may think necessary at any time. Cattle carried on the upper or spar deck must be given space 2 feet 6 inches in width by 8 feet in depth. Those loaded between decks 2 feet 8 inches in width by 8 feet in depth. Only four head will be allowed in each pen, except at the end of a row, where five will be allowed together. Vessels will be allowed to carry three deck-loads of cattle, but where a vessel desires to carry cattle on the lower or steerage deck special permission must be obtained.

Vessels will require shippers to furnish a foreman to be in charge of cattle, and one cattleman for each twenty-five head shipped, and three-fourths of the men in charge must be experienced. Cattle will be tied with three-quarter inch rope, which shall not be used more than once. No vessel will be allowed to take on board any cattle unless they have been at port twenty-four hours at least before sailing time, except in special cases.

DAISY HUDSON ABDUCTED ONCE MORE.

She Disappears from Omaha with an Unknown Man.

OMAHA, Neb., June 7.—[Special.]—Another act in the drama of pretty Daisy Hudson's life was enacted today, and for the second time the curtain has been rung down with the heroine in an abductor's hands. The young girl's story was first made public Friday. She is the daughter of J. S. Hudson, a former Omaha clerk. Her mother was divorced from Hudson in St. Louis eleven years ago and was given custody of the girl, Daisy, then 5 years of age. The girl was afterwards stolen from the carriage of her mother's second husband, by a man named Davis, and no trace was found of her until a few days ago, when she was located in this city. Today a large, heavily-built man registered as C. T. Boyd at a leading hotel, and gave it out that he was looking for Daisy Hudson. He went to the residence of the girl and, saying he was a reporter, requested her to accompany him to a notary's office that he could secure an affidavit from her. She entered a cab with him and has not since been seen. The mother has wired from St. Louis that an effort was being made by her husband to again steal the child, and this is supposed to have been his work. Detectives are scouring the city and surrounding country for some trace of the abductor. The cabman who drove the vehicle in which the girl was spirited away has been arrested. He refuses to talk.

NO MONEY FOR CENSUS OFFICE EMPLOYES.

One Thousand of Them Will Be Discharged in Consequence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—There is consternation in the various branches of the Census Office. It grows out of the fact that the money appropriated to carry on the work is running so low that it has become necessary to reduce the force. It is hinted that between now and July 10 the force is to be reduced at least 1,000, which takes in quite a large number of the original appointees and nearly all of those who were recently given a three months' appointment. This information was gently imparted yesterday by Chief Clerk Childs. On being asked to transfer a number of the clerks to the regular list or reappoint them for other three months' terms he replied that it was impossible to do so, and on the expiration of the time there will not be any new ones appointed. The work is nowhere near completion, and it is only thought possible by working the force night and day that by Dec. 1 it will all be up in shape. This state of affairs will delay the work of the office considerably, and will necessitate an extra appropriation to complete it.

Texas Lady Managers of the Fair.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 7.—[Special.]—The Texas Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair will consist of seven ladies from each of the seven largest cities in the State. In addition each County Judge will select a representative from the county, and each Commissioner two from his Senatorial district, whose names they will send to President Hurley for approval and confirmation. State Commissioners at large will be honorary members of the board. President Hurley yesterday made the Fort Worth appointments. They are as follows: Mrs. Walter A. Huffman, Mrs. Henry W. Tallant, Mrs. J. Peter Smith, Mrs. John R. Hoxie, Mrs. John C. McCarthy, Mrs. James W. Swayne, Miss Pauline Wynne.

Three Deaths from Hydrophobia.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7.—Some two weeks ago a mad dog bit a steer, one of a herd of cattle belonging to the Vanderburg Brothers, living in the western portion of Atchison County, Kansas. The steer was soon afflicted with hydrophobia, which spread to other members of the herd. There were three of the Vanderburg brothers, and each of them was bitten by one or another of the afflicted animals. Last night one died in the most excruciating agony. Today another of the brothers died, and the third was brought to this city by a surgeon of the Missouri Pacific corps, where he was placed in the Missouri Pacific Hospital. He can survive a day or two at the furthest.

TALKS OF HIS MISSION.

FATHER IGNATIUS, THE ENGLISH MONK, AT KIMBALL HALL.

Every Seat Occupied at the Afternoon Meeting—Ignatius Introduces Himself, Leads in the Singing, and Plays the Accompaniment—The Three Classes of Persons to Whom He Addresses Himself—His Evening Discourse—Other Meetings This Week.

Father Ignatius, the English monk, opened his series of services yesterday afternoon at Kimball Hall. There was a large audience present. A part of the seats were free. For the rest a charge of 25 to 50 cents was made.

Every seat was occupied at 3:30 when Father Ignatius appeared on the platform. He is of medium height and wears the black gown and hood of the Benedictine Order. His head is tonsured. He is about 50 years old, but when speaking displays all the fire and vigor of a much younger man. A few moments after he began speaking he became so warmed up that beads of perspiration stood out on his brow and tonsured head, and at the close he appeared to have been greatly exhausted by his effort. He began the services by saying:

I declined an offer to be introduced, preferring to make myself known to you. When one comes before you on a mission like mine you naturally inquire, "What have you to say for yourself? You are an odd-looking man."

At the outset, I will say that I am a monk of the Church of England—a man who has received a call from God to separate himself from the world for Christianity. The derivation of the word monk is from the Greek monus, meaning alone.

You know there have been no monks in the English church for 300 years. You know how the monks came to be abolished. At one time it was said that the monks held one-seventh of the soil of England. While there were monks there was no need of charity by act of Parliament; no need of poor-rates and poor-houses. The monks tended the poor not for pay, but for love.

I am also a regularly ordained priest of the Church of England, having been ordained by the Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1860. What hopes I have of my work in this city you will learn later.

Father Ignatius then gave out a hymn and himself led and played the accompaniment on the piano. The congregation was so much impressed with the tones of his rich mellow voice that it forgot to join in the singing, or else the tune was unfamiliar. Father Ignatius then led in prayer. It was a fervid invocation such as is heard at a Methodist camp meeting. He next read several verses from Isaiah, Chap. LV. The words, "You shall go out with joy and be led forth in peace," formed the text of his discourse. He said:

That explains the object of a Christian mission. All the fire we have to depend on is the word of the living God. If I am faithful and preach his word his spirit shall illumine all your hearts.

Speaks to Three Classes.

There are three classes of persons whom we are to speak to in a city like this. First, the outsiders, those whose backs are for some reason turned on Christianity. To them I speak as St. Paul spoke at Rome and at Mars Hill—nothing but Christ and him crucified. The world can never by wisdom find out God. It must be through his holy spirit. Mahomet said: "Accept me and my religion or I slash you in pieces." His hordes came down on the peaceful Hindoos with their wonderful civilization, and the country was won for Mohammedanism through massacred Brahmins, stolen children, and ravished wives.

Christ sends a few poor, despised Jews out into the world to gather in a willing people. From hearing the gospel of Christ and him crucified all unbelievers will get a blessing and infidels receive light to understand him. No one is so bad that he cannot come—the publican, the atheist, or the agnostic.

The second class to whom I address myself is the backsliders. All may come back. In the last place I want to build up, comfort, and strengthen God's people. We hear a good deal about the agnostic—I wish he were as humble as the meaning of the word implies. Because he knows nothing about a God is no reason why I should know nothing. My mission then is the conversion of unbelievers, the recall of wanderers back to the fold, and the strengthening of Christians in the faith.

There have been daring assaults on the Book, but why should we give heed to them. The Book has stood for eighteen centuries. Edicts of the Cæsars, science, agnosticism, philosophy, have failed to touch it.

The platform on which I stand is broad enough for all—Roman Catholics, Catholics of the English Church, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, can join hands with me this week. Let us shake hands with all the denominations for a week and preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ. One Christian knows another when he meets him. Any one who has heard me will know that I am a Christian.

It is said I must praise the "higher criticism" of the Bible—that hellish higher criticism, so dishonorable, so full of lies and bosh. We will not sacrifice one jot or tittle of that infallible Book. We wont pick out bits and string them together to find something that there is no objection to. I would recommend to you Bishop McLaren's charge to his clergy.

Our faith is an unchanged revelation. Men may dig down into the earth and make new discoveries in geology, but they can't find anything new about God, who has revealed himself in this Book.

They say I am one of those old-fashioned bigots. I am just that. Let every man believe what he pleases, but let the advocates of a higher criticism that would take away so much that we hold sacred out of the Bible go out and establish a church of their own. There is ample liberty in America for all, but there is no liberty for a man to come into my house, rob my strong box, and throw me out of the window. Those who have renounced Christianity should go out of the fold.

Has Been Persecuted.

I am outspoken; I call a spade a spade. They raise the cry that I have come here to make money. It is true. Others come here to make money, but it is money for themselves. I come to make money for the support of the work that the Lord has laid upon me to do. I would give up the work today if I dared. It has been the source of persecution for many years, but I can't give it up.

I am so thoroughly at home here that it does not seem possible that I am an Englishman or that you are Americans. You seem to me to be my dear friends and relatives.

Father Ignatius then led the congregation in singing "Rock of Ages" and did not sing alone this time. Then he dismissed the congregation with the benediction.

"WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?"

Father Ignatius' Evening Discourse—A Reference to the World's Fair.

Father Ignatius held an evening service at Kimball Hall, and again the hall was filled. His text was: "What Think Ye of Christ?" Matt. xxii., 42. He said:

This was the question which Jesus Christ himself put to the Pharisees. It brought before them the raison d'être of their existence as a nation. Why had the Jews been chosen from all the children of the earth and kept separate for thousands of years? It was because Abraham had been promised that in his seed all the nations of the earth were to be blessed. This was the beginning of the Messianic idea, which was handed down to Isaac, to Jacob, to Judah, and to David.

The line was always in a particular family. This idea kept the Jews together in spite of the efforts of other nations to absorb and assimilate them—efforts which seemed certain to succeed. It remained through the captivity of seventy years. The manner in which the Jews were held together was the most marvelous ethnological phenomenon of antiquity. The Jews were in the nations but not of them.

There never was such an ancestry as the ancestry of Jesus Christ, and his posterity was the most marvelous the earth has ever produced—the whole church being his spiritual posterity. The Pharisees had brought before them by this question of Jesus the scrolls of the laws and the prophets—a panoramic view of when the Messiah was to be born, why and where it was to be. When it was asked "Whose son is he?" they answered "The son of David." Then Jesus pointed to the 110th psalm in which David speaks of the divinity of his coming son.

Christ came to bridge over the abyss separating earth from heaven. The question which Christ asked concerns the good of the whole world. Theologically, morally, socially, politically the question must be answered or the foundations of civilization are shaken to their depths.

You remember when two distinguished French statesmen were speaking of the future of their country one said: "We have taken Christianity away from the people—what shall we give them in place of it?" The other answered: "We must have another man crucified on a cross." These statesmen were both infidels. If Christ is not what Christianity has always claimed that he was the foundations of religion and morality are shattered. Where is the foundation on which to rest the difference between right and wrong if God has not spoken? What do the 300 or 400 temples in this city mean if they do not show what is thought here of Christ? All that Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob and their descendants ever imagined about the influence of the Messiah had been fulfilled and a million fold more.

Today people are trying to explain away the whole of Christianity. They speak of our creeds as the accumulated dogmas of scientific truth. Creeds they say are only strings of dogmas. This philosophizing on creeds so that young people cannot understand them is worse than useless. The simple creed of Christ's gospel can be understood by that old woman who can't read or write.

Christianity is concerned politically in the question whether Chicago is going to allow the World's Fair to be open on the day Christianity is consecrated to the Lord. The hateful continental Sunday is not an American idea. The American idea is much the same that prevails in Britain on this subject. The decision will be an indication of what America thinks of Christ.

Roman Catholics, Methodists, Baptists think the same of Christ in all essentials. They only differ as to the manner of carrying out his ordinances. We will not budge one inch from God's revelation.

I think of Christ as my Creator who clothed himself with mortality to come down to me, took my sin away and clothed me with robe of his righteousness. He said:

"I will never leave thee nor forget thee." He is my liberty, my rest, my peace, my salvation, my joy, my love, my all in all.

Contributions were taken up at the close of each service to defray expenses. A daily noonday meeting was announced for each day this week at the First Methodist Church. Evening services will also be held at this church tonight and Wednesday evening. Tuesday evening there will be services at Grace Methodist Church, La Salle avenue and Locust street. Father Ignatius will conduct each of the services.

BOLIVIA TO HELP OUT THE INSURGENTS.

It Will Get Back Its Old Provinces for Its Aid—Movements of the Itata.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—The South American legations here are all intensely interested in the negotiations of the Chilean insurgents with Bolivia. While it is denied that Bolivia has actually recognized the insurgents, such action is thought to be probable before long. Of course this would not be done without something in return, and this, it is stated, would be the ceding back to Bolivia of some of the provinces taken from it by Chile ten years ago. In this way only can it get a seaport again and the negotiations are now going on for Bolivia regaining control of the provinces of Tacna and Arica. As the insurgents are in possession of them there would be no question of giving up the territory. If Balmaceda ever succeeds in putting down the insurrection war would again be declared against Bolivia, and that country would probably be wiped out of existence, as the Bolivians are no match for the fierce Chileans in fighting. But Balmaceda does not seem able to crush the insurgents, and with their aid Bolivia may be able to defy him indefinitely.

The ruling class in Peru is said to be more in sympathy with the insurgents than with Balmaceda, but it has so far kept a strict neutrality, yet the Peruvians can hardly fail to look longingly on their old nitrate possessions, and they, too, may in the end be drawn into the struggle. Some of the South American diplomatists here say that Chile may enjoy the luxury of its civil war for a year or more only to find itself smaller by several hundred square miles of territory than when the struggle began.

Information has been received in this city from Chile to the effect that the insurgent schooner Itata before proceeding to Iquique from Tocopilla landed at the latter place 5,000 rifles and a large amount of supplies.

PARIS, June 7.—The Chilean legation has received an official note issued at Santiago by the so-called delegation Congress representing that the revolution is without moral authority, that the insurgents of Tarapaca lack authority and have no means with which to make an expedition into the populous part of Chile, and that the army of the government numbers 30,000 soldiers and 10,000 gendarmes, well equipped and disciplined, while the revolutionary army consists of only 5,000 demoralized men. The constitutional Congress, the note adds, has approved economic laws furnishing the government with ample resources.

IQUIQUE, via Galveston, June 7.—There is great excitement here over the decision of the American Admiral to take the Itata without allowing the discharge of its arms and ammunition. The press is bitter, and considers that the United States does not recognize the cradle of republican ideas, and commits a grave error in thus indirectly assisting the dictator.

El Nacional, in an editorial, says:

We know we have the sympathies of the people of America, also of the people of all other civilized nations, but the act of the United States Government against a weaker power in arms for liberties and rights is not in harmony with the traditions of that government. Let the Americans take our ship and our arms, but let them reflect that they leave nailed in the hearts of 3,000,000 men sentiments of having been deceived in their hopes and of having lost faith in the nobleness of mind and liberality of sentiments of the government at Washington.

PLANS OF FARMERS' ALLIANCE LEADERS.

How They Propose to Canvass the Entire Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Col. L. L. Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance, and Congressman Jere Simpson left last evening for La Crosse, Wis., to attend a convention of the different industrial organizations of that State, which meets next Tuesday for the purpose of uniting with the National Alliance as one working body.

After the organization of the alliance is completed they will make several speeches in that State and then proceed to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, where mass-meetings have been arranged by the alliance leaders of those States to discuss the principles of the order. President Polk says:

"Every State in the Union will be actively canvassed by the talent in the alliance in the way of speakers, lecturers, and canvassers, who will fully explain the objects of the alliance."

President Polk has arranged through his forty State Alliance Presidents to have mass-meetings at several points in each of the forty States during the next four months, with a view of accomplishing the greatest amount of work in the shortest possible time. He will have hundreds of speakers at work at the same time throughout the entire Union educating, as he says, the masses to the alliance cause before the meeting of the Fifty-second Congress.

By the time the national convention meets in November he thinks the alliance will be fully posted as to what strength the order will have as a Presidential and Congressional factor in 1892.

Ordered to Overhaul a Poacher.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. June 7.—The United States revenue cutter Corwin has been instructed to overhaul the steamer Hattie Gage which sailed yesterday ostensibly for Unga Island, Alaska. It is stated the real destination of the Gage is Bering Sea, where it will engage in seal poaching. The Gage will probably put into Victoria and it is expected that the Corwin which sails June 10 for the North can easily overtake it.

New Road to Lower California.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 7.—A cablegram has been received from London announcing that contracts have been let for the construction of a railroad from this city to San Quintin, Lower California, a distance of 162 miles. The road is to be built as soon as the Mexican Government approves the survey. A cargo of supplies for the road is now on the way from England. The company is to receive $8,000 per mile subsidy from the Mexican Government.

IN A PARSIMONIUS MOOD.

POOR PROSPECTS FOR $1,000,000 FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR

Members Are Economical—Democratic Senators Inclined to Stand by the House's Action—Important Chicago Measures—Brisk Work Required at Springfield During the Present Week—General News of the Illinois Assembly.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—There is great danger that the Senate will concur in the House amendments to the World's Fair appropriation bill fixing the amount at $750,000. Those of the Democratic Senators who have staid over since Friday are strong in the expression of their belief that $750,000 is enough. Among these are Chicago Democratic Senators who were supposed to be fixed in the opinion that the amount should be $1,000,000. Senator Mahoney, for instance, said today that he believed the Democratic Senators would vote as a unit to adopt the House amendments made in the Senate bill.

In the matter of the appropriation the Democrats expect and are likely to receive the support of some of the Republican Senators, such as Sheridan, Chapman, Homer, and Hagle, from those districts of the southern and middle section of the State where the economist alarmists of the Democratic local press in particular have declared against Chicago.

If the Cook County Democratic members and Senators Arnold and O'Conor, who have been million-dollar men, recede from their position and support the $750,000 amendment then there is every reason to believe that the $750 000 amendment will prevail. The Cook County Democratic Senators as far as heard from seem to have no confidence in the Chicago Democratic leaders and organs that urge the $1,000,000 grant. They are going in for the lesser amount for political and personal reasons. They want to make the clap-trap appeal about economy and they desire to sustain Speaker Crafts.

Senators Fuller, Mathews, Crawford, Evans, Secrest, and the Republican leaders in the Senate are on the other hand pronounced supporters of the $1,000,000 appropriation and as pronounced opponents of the eight-hour amendment. They refer to the latter as cheap demagogy and point out that it cost the $1,000,000 amendment seven or eight Republican votes in the House.

Democratic Ammunition Dampened.

As to the cry about economy and low taxation, they say it is mere sniveling hypocrisy. Any way, the Democrats would not be held responsible for any increase in the rate. The Republican Executive and Senate would be held responsible; but there will be no increase. About a month ago the sum of $953,000 was paid into the State Treasury by the General Government in accordance with the refunding act of a Republican Congress, which by enactment declared that Illinois paid that amount more than its lawful share when the Nation was in peril. This is so nearly the amount asked for the World's Fair that the refunding comes in at the nick of time, and, as it were, providentially.

There will not be any additional tax burdens on the State if the $1,000,000 is appropriated, because the $953,000 will be so nearly an offset. The money really belongs to the taxpayers, who paid in excess of the amount that they ought to pay, but as it was impossible or impracticable to ascertain the individuals the total sum was refunded to the State. What better use can be made of the money than to properly represent the greatest of the Western States in the greatest of American cities which lie within that State?

But the Republican Senators say they do not care so much about the economy dodge as they do about the demagogue dodge on the eight-hour question. They charge that the Democrats have wantonly dragged this question into the World's Fair business for effect in the local elections of Chicago. The Republicans will fight all such cheap trickery to the bitter end. It is not they who have imported politics into the question, but they are willing to fight demagogy whenever it presents itself. From all that can be learned, then, it is probable that the World's Fair controversy this week is likely to be animated, with the outcome doubtful.

Plenty of Work for Chicago Men.

Much depends on how Chicago is represented here. Outside the World's Fair business Chicago is deeply interested in several other matters which will be discussed during the week. The Crerar-Newberry bill will be advanced to a third reading tomorrow in all probability. The three-mill extra tax bill on a second reading may be also advanced, if its friends are on hand, and the Subway bill for the connection of the park systems will be pushed ahead. All these measures need the careful help of those friends who are well informed of the purposes they seek to accomplish. But large delegations are of little use. A few intelligent men are better than a score of loud talkers.

The success of the Sheets reformatory measure in the House too depends largely on the discretion of some of its Chicago supporters. Sixteen Cook County Democrats have supported it so far, and have pledged their votes to the measure to the end. If its Chicago supporters should indulge in indiscreet expressions or actions of personal or political partisanship the bill will get a setback from which it would not recover.

In this connection it may be said that it would be wise to defer important changes in the Police Department until the session has adjourned. The bill has been amended so as to meet objections made against it and should it pass the House the Senate had better concur in these amendments at once, because the House is firm in their support. A conference committee means the certain death of this most philanthropic measure.

Convict Labor at Joliet.

Friday Senator Mahoney presented to the Senate a resolution citing that the Commissioners of the Joliet Penitentiary had been guilty of violation of the constitutional amendment which prohibits contract convict labor, and providing for the appointment of a special joint committee to investigate the matter and report to the General Assembly Tuesday. The resolution was laid over under the rules and will therefore not come up for consideration until Tuesday morning. As there will not then be time for a committee to make an investigation and report before the sine die adjournment, Senator Mahoney will, when his resolution comes up Tuesday, offer a substitute which requires the Attorney-General to make the investigation, and to take proper steps to compel the enforcement of the law.

Sandbagged a Policeman.

Officer Humphrey Kearins of the Desplaines Street Station is in a critical condition at his home, No. 220 South Center avenue. He was sent out to "sub" in the Twenty-first District Friday night and was given a beat on West Madison street. Saturday morning he was found unconscious at West Madison and Forty-second streets. He revived afterwards sufficiently to say that three men sprang from behind a tree and sandbagged him. He was knocked senseless by the blow and has no idea who his assailants were.

The Missing Sister Found.

Lena Len and Annie Miller, who came from Sharp County, Ark., in search of the latter's sister, Mary, found their friend yesterday. Up to noon the supply of Mary Millers at the station was greater than the demand, but at 2 o'clock the right one came and there was no need of identification. As soon as the girls saw one another they flew to each other's arms. Mary Miller is employed in a restaurant at No. 601 West Indiana street.

Mexico Will Be Second to None.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, June 7.—Lieut. Baker is actively coöperating with the government for a fine exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair. President Diaz is determined that none of the Spanish American countries shall excel Mexico.

DECIDED VICTORY FOR THE AURORAS.

Hot Fight Between Socialistic and Conservative Factions of Turners.

At Kensington Turner Hall yesterday the delegates to the convention of Turners completed their labors and adjourned. From the first day's happenings trouble was expected yesterday between the conservative and the liberal elements, but aside from some acrimonious talks that came to naught there was no trouble between the two factions.

At the opening Saturday 167 delegates, representing thirty-six turner societies and 5,620 members, responded to the roll-call. As soon as the Committee on Credentials had made its report and the body had begun its routine work, the ill-feeling between the liberals and the radicals showed itself. The trouble arose over the anarchistic tendencies of certain members of certain societies and the consequent expulsion of Vahlteich from the Chicago Turngemeinde and the refusal of admission of Waterstratt to the Central Turner society, on a transfer card from the Aurora Society which is decidedly anarchistic in its tendencies, the conservative members of the order claim.

In the proceedings of Saturday the fight between the two factions found issue in the election of officers for the year. The Liberals gained a decided victory over the conservatives in the election of Herman Knocke of the Auroras as first speaker over Theodore Ochne of the South Side Turners on a vote of 102 to 65. John Koelling of the Vorwärts Society was elected second speaker. For Secretary, Louis Oldock of the Auroras received 109 votes, against 60 cast for Carl Naegle of Elgin.

Committees were appointed Saturday night to inquire into and report on the good of the order, the needs of physical training, etc., and the first business yesterday morning was the hearing of these reports. A special committee appointed for the purpose reported in favor of changing the Executive committee so that it should consist of only nine members. Under the former section of the by-laws it consisted of one delegate from every society having less than 200 members and two from each body with 200 or more members. The committee reported that owing to the large number of members and the territory embraced in the district it had hitherto been impossible to have full meetings of this important committee, and in order that there might be no trouble in future over this the committee further recommended that the nine members be chosen from one society.

When this report was received it met with violent opposition on the part of the conservative members who saw in it a plan of the liberals to gain control of the order. The Turngemeinde—the rich North Side society which owns one-half the total amount of property in the name of the various societies was particularly strong in opposition to the report. After a long fight the report was adopted on practically the same vote as that registered in the election of permanent officers. The President or first speaker appointed the committee from the Aurora society.

A letter was received from Typographical Union No. 9 asking that the convention take action on the stand taken by the *Freie Presse* in refusing to recognize union labor. The letter was referred to the Executive committee after a hard struggle by the members who disapproved of the Turners taking cognizance of labor troubles. One hundred dollars was voted to the Federation of Labor to be used in aid of striking or lockedout laborers.

By the vote of the convention Aurora was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting and South Bend, Ind., was chosen for the next meeting of the Turnerfest in June, 1892.

LOVE LANDED HIM BEHIND THE BARS.

A 16-Year-Old Boy in Trouble Over His 15-Year-Old Sweetheart.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 7.—[Special.]—Patterson, Ramsay & Co., shipping merchants, will institute habeas corpus proceedings to procure the release of John Hyson, aged 16 years, from St. Mary's Industrial School, a reformatory institution to which his mother had him committed because he fell in love with a pretty little 15-year-old maiden and refused to give her up. The boy is bright and intelligent and had been in the employ of the shipping firm for over a year. He displayed remarkable business ability for one so young, and last Christmas the firm doubled his salary. The boy's father is an iron molder and he has seven younger brothers and sisters. About three months ago the lad began paying regular visits of evenings to his little sweetheart. A childish affection had existed between them for several years. His mother tried to sever the attachment but neither persuasion nor threats had any effect. Then she went to the girl's mother, who would not interfere in the matter, while John became more obstinate than ever. The mother then had John arrested on the charge of being incorrigible and he was committed to the reformatory. Several prominent city officials in addition to the boy's employers have become interested in the case and no effort will be spared to have him released.

WANAMAKER WAS CAUGHT BADLY.

The Postmaster-General Said to Have Lost $200,000 in the Keystone Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 7.—[Special.]—Startling revelations are expected this week in the Keystone Bank suspension. Postmaster-General John Wanamaker has been charged with having been instrumental in closing the bank. It is expected to be shown that while Wanamaker used the bank as a convenience the rascally bankers, the dead President Lucas and the fugitive President Marsh, unloaded on him $200,000 worth of overissue stock. Wanamaker got financially tight and the bank came to his rescue, loaning him within sixteen months as high as $150,000. Last December Wanamaker repaid all his loan, depositing on one day $58,000 in cash.

Now, for the other side. Within the last two years the Keystone Bank managers needed money to tide over their rotten concern. They borrowed at various times $200,000 from Wanamaker and gave him notes with bogus stock pinned to them. On the 19th of May last, Marsh confessed to Wanamaker that his stock was bogus. The same night he confessed the story to Controller Lacey. The next day the bank was closed and Wanamaker is $200,000 out of pocket.

Says No Abduction Was Intended.

The American Educational Aid Association disclaims any intent to abduct the baby of Mrs. Maggie Rooney of Carrollton, as she alleges. The Rev. M. V. B. Van Arsdale is out of the city, but his wife said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday: "I remember that baby was brought to us from the county authorities at Carrollton a week ago last Thursday. It is our rule never to receive children until we get papers from the parents releasing all claims on the child and saying they are unable to care for it, and I presume that Mr. Van Arsdale saw that things were all right before the baby was sent to the asylum. The baby was adopted after we had it one day, and is now in a good home at Franklin Park."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

At Ashland, Ky., yesterday H. Schanks shot and killed George Hable, his brother-in-law. They quarreled over family affairs.

A distinct shock of earthquake from southeast to northwest, accompanied by a rumbling noise, was felt at New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday.

On a train bringing a negro excursion from Frankfort, Ky., to Louisville yesterday Conductor William Wilder shot and killed Carl Taylor, colored.

Thomas Bellhouse, an insurance agent, committed suicide at Rochester, N. Y., Saturday by jumping into the canal. The last thing he did was to pawn his wife's Bible and take the proceeds to pay up an insurance policy.

LAST EDITION.

KILL FATHER OR BROTHER

Emperor William's Advice to a Body of Army Recruits.

ANOTHER STRANGE SPEECH.

An Address Not Intended for Public Ears Leaks Out.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR THE KAISER.

He Just Avoids Death While Traveling on a Railroad.

GOSSIP FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, June 7.—The Emperor William has made another of those characteristic speeches of his which will attract unusual attention and provoke comment. It was not intended for the public ear, and every effort was made under stringent orders to keep it from publication, but it has leaked out and now published for the first time. It was delivered on the occasion of an address to a body of spring recruits for the army. In the course of it the Emperor said:

I warn you, who are mostly young countrymen, against the Social Democrats. Always remember the oath you have taken, binding you to me. The Bible says the girl who marries leaves father and mother and follows her husband. I say to you, having taken the oath of a soldier, follow me implicitly, shooting even father or brother without question, or hesitation, when ordered.

This language startled even the young men to whom it was addressed, but was received with a loyal outburst of cheers. It spread like wildfire through the army and was talked about in all the barracks. Such an utterance could not long be kept secret, and it is now being sent over the wires to all parts of the world. But nowhere will it create more astonishment than in Germany.

Accidents to the Emperor.

Hardly a week passes without accident or danger of accident to the Emperor. The court and the public are kept in a state of constant alarm, which is increased by the Emperor's restlessness and temerity. Nothing that happens seems to disturb him, and he is as indifferent as ever to the remonstrances of his friends and counselors. One day last week while the Emperor and Empress were traveling through the Wild Park by rail at the usual rapid rate of speed, the Empress and the attendants were startled by the sudden stoppage of the train. The Emperor coolly put his head out of the window and saw another train standing on the same track. The engines of both trains had come to a stop a few yards apart. The Emperor took in the full extent of the danger, but showed no signs of alarm. He had an investigation made on the spot, presiding over it himself. It appeared that the clerk of the Schlachtensee Station, mistaking the signals which announced the approach of the royal train, and supposing it had not started from the Wild Park Station, sent on the ordinary train from the siding, where it was waiting for it to pass. The escape of the imperial party was an exceedingly narrow one. The Emperor, having completed the investigation, entered the saloon car and proceeded on his journey as if nothing had happened, although the face of the Empress was blanched and all others on board showed signs of fear. The railroad authorities and employés concerned will be held to a rigid accountability.

Arrested for Eloping.

Karl von Toepfer, belonging to a leading family in Nuremburg, went to London early this year on a visit to Mr. Blandenburg, a friend of his father, a wealthy merchant and a resident of England. He was heartily welcomed and invited to make Blandenburg House his home during his stay in the city. He took advantage of the generous hospitality of his father's friend to clandestinely win the affections of his only daughter, Matilda, a young and beautiful girl, and about the beginning of May secretly quit the house, carrying her with him. The father was distracted. He advertised for information of his daughter in English and continental papers and spent hundreds of dollars on detectives to get trace of her. The couple were followed through France and Switzerland, flying as soon as they were discovered. They were finally traced to Frankfort, where Toepfer was arrested last Thursday as they alighted from the Paris train, charged with taking the girl from her father's custody. The crowd in the depot, charmed by the lady's beauty and moved by her appeals, showed a disposition to take the young man out of the officer's grasp, but he begged them not to interfere, and went along quietly with the policeman. His case will shortly come up before the magistrates. In the meantime the father of the girl has been communicated with. She is still true to her lover and vows she will not part from him. It is not known whether they are married. They were well supplied with money, over £2,000 being found in Toepfer's trunk.

Insult to the Catholic Religion.

Count von Holstein, a military cadet, 14 years old, studying in a college at Munich, to show his contempt for the Catholic religion, when he partook of the holy communion at the college chapel, dropped the eucharist into his prayer-book. In the presence of certain of his companions he afterwards tore it to pieces and distributed the fragments among them to decide a bet he had made with them that the mutilated wafer would not bleed as they believed. The ultramontane newspapers express the utmost detestation of the sacrilege and demand the signal punishment of the youthful perpetrator. If they could they would have him burned at the stake. The college authorities are slow to adopt their suggestions, in fact they find extenuation in the boy's youth, and, while they have notified him that he must submit to scholastic punishment, they do not even propose to compel him. The Catholic party are indignant and will bring the matter before the Bavarian Diet, demanding that religion shall not be suffered to be thus insulted with impunity in a Catholic kingdom.

Migration to Polish Prussia.

A commission was appointed during the administration of Prince Bismarck to organize German migration to Polish Prussia. The scheme for a time was lost sight of, but has of late been taken up again and will be carried into execution. For this purpose the commission has purchased the Grand Nowice estate at Schrimm near Posen, comprising 599 hectares, paying for it 280,000 marks. The enterprise was originally encouraged by Bismarck to Germanize the Polish provinces and at the same time to check emigration to America by diverting the stream to a point nearer home and under government protection. The scheme has since been approved by the new government and revived under its auspices. Projects for internal improvements on a grand scale are continually springing up under the influence and security given by the consolidation of the Empire.

Outrage by Drunken Youths.

A horrible outrage by a party of drunken youths was committed at Drossen last night. The party were carousing in Tschernow's inn, and finding the host convivially disposed they plied him with liquor until he was helplessly intoxicated. They then locked him in a room, and after overpowering the barman and locking him up also, they assaulted Tschernow's wife and 14-year-old daughter. Though the mother and daughter were nearly dead from the effects of the brutal treatment they had sustained, the fiends took the precaution to lock them in rooms so that they could not escape and then set fire to the building, hoping thus to erase all evidence of the terrible crimes they had perpetrated. In this, however, they did not wholly succeed, for, though Tschernow was suffocated to death and the daughter badly burned, the flames were subdued by the aroused townspeople in time to save the landlady's life. She was able to give a good description of the miscreants, but as they had fled immediately upon setting fire to the place they had succeeded in getting safely away for the time being at least.

Taking a Photograph of the Empress.

A correspondent who was present at the making of a photograph of the Empress thus describes the affair:

Thursday was set for making a photograph of the Empress, and in accordance with the directions received from the Chamberlain, and in fact from the Emperor himself on the occasion of our previous visit, your correspondent, accompanied by Photographer Russell, took an early train for Potsdam, where the sitting was to be had. Arriving about 10 o'clock at the pretty little station where one leaves the cars for the royal palace, we found a comfortable coach awaiting us, together with the information that the Empress had not yet returned from Berlin, but was expected on the train that would immediately follow that which had just brought us. Meanwhile we were accorded free run of the palace that we might select a spot suitable to serve as a background for her Majesty's portrait. Granted this exceptional privilege we naturally took time to look about us and finally decided upon the royal billiard room as presenting the most picturesque possibilities. It is a magnificent apartment on the ground floor, decorated in the most ornate manner, resplendent with color and rich hangings. The furniture is mounted in tortoise shell and bronze with upholstering of variegated brilliant and somber stuffs. With these we soon arranged a charming and artistic background, drawing the curtains around the chairs and fauteuil. Then we sat down and awaited the coming of her Majesty. In a few moments we received a message from the lady herself announcing that she should wear a toilet of sea-green silk, demi-train, and cut décolleté. Fifteen minutes after 12, and just that number of minutes late, the Empress entered the room. She greeted us in the most gracious and unaffected manner, speaking in English with much less accent than is detected in the English of the Emperor. She walked to the further end of the room, where she saw we had arranged a place for her, and signified her readiness for us to proceed. As she sat in an easy and graceful pose upon one of the chairs, with a portion of the rich golden hanging forming a tasteful foil to her sea-green dress, she seemed every bit an Empress; while not beautiful she has a face that is attractive and charming. It bore a half-laughing expression, and the dignity in her manner was not abated in the least by the almost unceremonious ease with which she permitted Mr. Russell to arrange her dress and surroundings for the photograph. The eldest son of the Empress was with his mother and took a most intelligent interest in what we were doing. He assisted us in getting the apparatus into position, and for one of his years displayed an attentive and studious disposition that bids fair to make him a worthy son of his brilliant father. The boy is a decided blonde, stout, and apparently healthy. His face bears a serious look, and I judge he was a child not much given to violent play and exercise of children generally. He speaks English with the same fluency as his mother and has the manners of an English child brought up in one of the refined country homes where the perfection of child-training is supposed to prevail. The Empress wore magnificent pearls with this costume, and her neck and shoulders and arms were beautifully white and rounded. When we had taken her in five different positions in this costume she left the room and presently returned wearing a dress of black lace with a magnificent display of diamonds. In this costume we made six more negatives. At the conclusion of the sitting her Majesty asked us a few questions concerning the photographs we had made of the Emperor, how the negatives had developed, and whether we thought the likeness would be good. She then graciously said that luncheon would be served to us before we left, and with the most pleasing thanks for our services she left us. A servant appeared who conducted us to the luncheon-room, where we were served with a sumptuous repast, laid before us on a golden service.

The Postmaster-General Must Go.

It has often been prophesied that the resignation of Postmaster-General von Stephan may be expected to occur at any moment, and this prophecy has given great delight and intense satisfaction to the whole nation. As usual, it is to his Majesty the Emperor's remarkable talent for getting to the bottom of hidden things and his personal interference in matters not generally looked into by personages of such eminent station that we are indebted for the agreeable prospect of this welcome change. It appears his Imperial Majesty having occasion to consult the official railway guide for the greater convenience of his summer jaunt, found that the summer time tables were conspicuous by their absence, although these tables had been agreed upon and definitely settled some two months ago. Astonished at this unpardonable omission in a book specially devoted to the interests and convenience of the traveling public, the Emperor sent for the last issue of the publication, and to his astonishment and displeasure found that it was identical with his own copy dated May 15. A terrific explosion of imperial wrath instantly took place, the air was blue with the most guttural concatenated Teutonic oaths and his Majesty swore by all the gods of the Libelungen Lied and by all the saints of the Christian calendar that he would kick out each and every one of the old fogies and fossil remains of antiquated old boobies that clogged the wheels of modern progress. Hence the resignation of the Postmaster-General, now imminent.

A Train for Francis Joseph's Use.

Francis Joseph of Austria has just inspected the Handspine special train built for his exclusive use at a cost of 100,000 florins. The train consists of eight cars, five of which have eight wheels each, and three six. The service car will come immediately after the engine and has a compartment for the baggage and the dynamos which will produce the electric light throughout the train. The second car will convey the Emperor's servants. The third car is devoted entirely to the use and convenience of his Imperial Majesty. It is fitted with handsome plate-glass windows, bears the insignia of the eagle and crown, but has no other external adornments. The car contains a special room for the aide-de-camp in waiting, a sitting and bedroom for the Emperor, a toilet-room and bath, and a small room for the use of his Majesty's jager or personal henchman. The Emperor's apartments are beautifully paneled. On the ceiling is a handsome picture, painted on wood by an artist of Prague. The next car, intended for his Majesty's suite, contains a number of bedrooms and one sitting-room. The fifth car contains a dining-room capable of accommodating sixteen guests, a smoking-room, and several compartments required for the service of the train. The kitchen car has a large range, tank for water, a store-room, and several china closets. The car is reserved for those occasions of ceremony when the Emperor is attended by a larger suite than usual.

Notes and Gossip.

United States Minister Phelps has been confined to his home with a slight cold since the beginning of the week. He hopes to be about in a few days. Meanwhile he has printed an elaborate essay in defense of the American hog, in which he cites from French, English, and Belgian authorities to prove that it is an inoffensive animal.

The budget of the City of Hamburg is shown to be the largest but three among all the States of the German Federation. The three exceptions are Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony.

The new municipal code for Alsace-Lorraine gives the communes home rule, dispensing with the old French laws but limiting their powers.

Dr. Kinkel, son of the great poet, committed suicide in Bonn at the moment that he was about to be removed to an asylum while suffering from melancholia.

The Prussian Minister to the Vatican is to be recalled for the reason that he has recently joined the order of Freemasons. The Pope personally demanded his dismissal, asserting that he had lost all confidence in him.

The police have announced that they are prepared to check any unlawfulness that may display itself at the protest meetings of Socialists and workingmen against the corn laws which were taking place daily. No overcrowding is permitted at these meetings, and it must be said for the participants in them that they are doing their best to keep within the limits of law and order and thereby increase the importance of their movements.

Bavarian Catholics Rejoice.

Bavarian Catholics are piously rejoicing at what they complacently style the change in the attitude of government against the church, which, being interpreted, means the order lately issued prohibiting Bishop Reinkens of the heterodox sect entitled "Old Catholic," wearing the official robes, mitre, crozier, and ring, properly belonging to and significant of the episcopal dignity, tracing back, as the Catholic church avers, to the time of St. Peter, the Apostle. This order, which would be of slight importance and little significance, in fact, an absurdity in the United States, or even in Great Britain, is of weighty importance in a country so entirely ruled by title, rank, and outside show as the German Empire.

Will Accompany William to London.

The Emperor has ordered a detail of the regiment of Prussian Dragoon Guards, of which her Majesty Queen Victoria is honorary Colonel, to visit England during his own stay there. He has also ordered a detail of the Third Uhlan Guards, in which Prince Christian is a member of the regimental staff, to proceed to England July 5 next in order to congratulate their comrade, Prince Christian, on his silver wedding. Moreover, the band of the Ziethen Guards, of which the Duke of Connaught is honorary Colonel, is to go to London during the Emperor's visit to play at the German Exhibition.

Decision on the Title "Socialist."

A Berlin court of law has just decided that it is not "lese majeste" to impute socialistic ideas to his Majesty the Emperor. The court holds the doctrine that these so-called socialistic ideas have been already recognized by certain laws lately enacted. In fact, the learned court takes rather a complimentary view of the subject and says:

> If a Socialist calls the Emperor also a Socialist you must of necessity be assured that he desires to pay the highest compliment in his power to his Imperial Majesty, because the title "Socialist" stands in his estimation as the highest incarnation of spiritual, moral, physical, and political perfection, and what greater compliment can a man pay, even to his Emperor, than to assert that the said Emperor has attained to what Buddhists call "Karma," or universal purity?

A Priest's Frightful Fall.

Father Laceuse, a young priest from Salzburg, greatly beloved by his congregation, climbed the University last week, a difficult mountain, still covered with ice. The rope by which he was tied to his guide became detached. He neglected to tie it again, confident in his own skill and strength. As he was descending his foot slipped. He looked vainly to his guide for help; in a moment he had rolled to the edge of the precipice and disappeared over the edge into a tremendous crevice. A hundred men headed by the guide have been searching for the body but have not succeeded in finding it.

Want the Duty on Tobacco Increased.

A conference of persons interested in German tobacco was held last week at Speier, in the interest of protection of the native product and its manufacture. Resolutions were adopted urging the Reichstag to increase the duty on tobacco imported into Germany while maintaining the tax on the home-grown product. Herren Buhl, Bruenning, Klamm, and Menzer, members of the Reichstag, representatives of the Reichsland and the Bavarian governments, and delegates from Baden, Hesse, and the Bavarian Pfalz took part in the conference.

A Lively Pamphlet.

Franz Merhing, formerly chief editor of the *Volks-Zeitung*, has published a pamphlet entitled, "Capital and the Press." He fiercely attacks capitalists and journalists who resented his onslaught on Paul Lindau for his ungenerous treatment of Elsa von Schabelsky, formerly his sweetheart, and who defended Lindau. He denounces the proprietors of the Frankfort *Zeitung* as perjurers, defrauders, and usurers. A crop of lawsuits is sure to be the result.

Building Operations in Berlin.

The statistical accounts of building operations in the City of Berlin for the year 1890 have just been published. According to these statements 16,000 buildings were begun, 150,000 workmen engaged in their construction, 100,000,000 marks paid out in wages, 3,568 workmen disabled by accidents of various kinds, 858 of whom were damaged to the amount of 664,000 marks, and 109 men were killed outright.

Threatened with Famine.

Many districts of Pomerania and East and West Prussia are threatened with famine. The corn crop has proved valueless and the land planted has to be plowed over. The peasants have not enough seed corn to resow the desolated fields. The local papers blame the government for ignorance of the facts and for failing to provide for the farmers. The potato harvest in East and West Prussia has also turned out badly.

Released by the Brigands.

The Emperor today received a dispatch from the German Embassy at Constantinople announcing the release of the passengers wrecked on the railway train near Adrianople by brigands and held for ransom is assured. The Emperor has taken the liveliest interest in the incident and was relieved to hear of the safety of the captives.

An Insane Poet.

Baron Oscar von Redwitz-Schmeltz of Munich, a noted poet, has become insane and been taken to an asylum. He was born in 1823, and was the author of poems and dramas in verse, which made for him great repute, especially among the Catholics of Bavaria.

Sent to Prison for Libel.

The stringency against the Social Democrats shows no signs of relaxation. Herr Schulze, editor of a local paper and one of that party, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Nordhausen for libeling the directors of the Erfurt small-arms factory.

Not a Free Man Now.

For singing in the barracks the socialistic song "A Free Man Am I" a private of the regiment of musketeers has been sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

FIGHT WITH PARIS ANARCHISTS.

After a Lively Engagement the Police Break Up a Parade—French Affairs.

Paris, June 7.—The Anarchists attempted to make a demonstration this afternoon in front of the Montmartre Basilica. Two hundred men, carrying banners and numerous wreaths, assembled near the Basilica for the purpose of laying votive wreaths on the spot where the Communists were shot in 1871. The police stopped the paraders and tried to seize their wreaths. The ensuing tumult alarmed the crowd of worshipers within the Basilica, and the services were suspended until quiet outside was restored. The police succeeded in dispersing the Anarchists, six of whom they arrested.

Col. Lebel, the inventor of the Lebel rifle, is dead.

Catulle Mendes fought a duel today with M. Hubert, editor of *Gil Blas*. The weapons were pistols and two shots were fired by both men, neither of whom was hit.

The appointment of Antonin Proust as Art Commissioner of the Chicago Fair is warmly approved in artistic circles. M. Proust had a good record while Minister of Fine Arts, and his selection as Commissioner shows an intention to have French art well represented at the Chicago Exhibition.

The Workmen's Pension bill has been received with acclamation throughout the country, and will undoubtedly strengthen the government. Under its provisions the workman pays a cent or two cents daily, according to whether his insurance is for $60 or $120 yearly. After thirty years a special fund will reimburse him in case of accident or illness. A number of deputies propose a similar provision for workwomen.

Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassador to France, at the request of President Carnot, sounded the Czar as to how he would receive an invitation to visit Paris. It is reported that the Czar responded by asking Baron Mohrenheim whether the Nihilist colony in Paris had disappeared since the murder of Gen. Seliverskoff. The snub was keenly felt at the Elysée.

Ex-Senator Thomas B. Reed is staying at a private boarding-house in this city. At the request of Minister Reid M. Floquet put his private gallery in the Chamber of Deputies at the disposal of the ex-Speaker, who is seen there frequently, following debates with close attention.

Minister Carr and family and Minister Washburne have arrived here.

Miss Hattie Blaine has gone to England. She has had letters from home assuring her that her father is in no respect seriously ill.

NO BUSES RUNNING IN LONDON.

Striking Employes Prevent the Companies from Turning Wheels.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, June 7.—The metropolis is practically destitute of omnibuses today and the streets seem strangely quiet in consequence of the great strike. Only in the neighborhood of the stables and the termini of the various routes in the quarters where the strike prevails can you see crowds of bus men and their friends gathered in earnest conversation. The trains ran as usual and some private bus lines had the courage to try a few trips. A few of the road car companies' vehicles turned out on private promises that their demands would be conceded, but the drivers and conductors were hooted, hissed, and treated with general contumely by the unreconciled strikers. At the yards of the London General Omnibus company none of the employés put in an appearance.

John Burns, the notorious strike organizer, was arrested this morning at Charing Cross on a charge of intimidation. The arrest was effected by a Sergeant of Police and a constable at the instance of the manager of the omnibus company. Burns was taken to the Bow street police office, where his name and address were taken down and he was then liberated. He will probably be proceeded against by regular summons. Several buses running to Highgate, under police protection, were stopped at Islington by a howling mob of several thousand men and compelled to return to the yards. During the day two buses were met by a mob of strikers near the marble arch, the traces cut, and the occupants forced to alight, after which the vehicles were overturned. Only three arrests were made. The managing director of the General Omnibus company visited the Kilburn and West Hempstead yards and asked the men, who numbered about 350, to resume work, but was sternly refused. Inquiries at the various centers of traffic show that the strike is general and the feeling of the traveling public and cabmen is all in favor of the strikers. It is believed, however, that a compromise will be effected Monday or Tuesday on the twelve-hour basis and the original wages.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Glasgow, June 7.—The great strike of shipbuilders along the Clyde has been temporarily averted and the men have decided to resume work Monday on the promise of the masters not to attempt to enforce the proposed reduction of wages for the present.

SIR WILLIAM HAS A LICENSE.

It Permits Him to Marry Miss Garner in Any Church in the London Diocese.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, June 7.—Though Sir William Gordon-Cumming has allowed to be published a denial of the report that he was engaged to marry Miss Florence Garner of New York, the fact has been learned that a special license is in existence permitting Sir William and Miss Garner to be married in any church within the London diocese. The granting of the license in this form was presumably for the purpose of avoiding the notoriety which would be incurred if the public were advised as to what particular church the ceremony was to be performed in.

The amount and intensity of gossip about the famous baccarat case shows no indication of lessening. Sir William Gordon-Cumming has certainly had his revenge upon those who betrayed the charge against him, if his purpose in making the legal fight now in progress was to bring some portion of his own disgrace upon one higher than he. For one comment upon Sir William's part in the affair at Tranby Croft a dozen are heard about the position of the Prince of Wales. Mr. T. P. O'Connor voices the sentiment of many on this point in a trenchant article from his pen in today's issue of his new paper, the *Sunday Sun*. The editorial is headed "Can Royalty Last?" It is declared by "Tay Pay" that the Prince of Wales is as much on trial before the people of England as Sir William Gordon-Cumming is before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and a jury. After pungently commenting upon the predicament of the Prince, the article concludes with the assertion that one of the most ancient institutions of England—hereditary royalty—is now passing through the severest ordeal it has been subjected to for generations.

BIG EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Many Houses Destroyed and Several People Killed.

Rome, June 8.—The cities of Verona and Mantua were shaken by an earthquake today. Many houses were damaged. An invalid lady was so badly frightened by the shock that she died.

Lombardy, Venetia, and part of Tuscany were visited early this morning by repeated shocks. The worst shock occurred about 2 o'clock in the morning. Shocks were also felt in Venice and Milan.

The center of the disturbance was at Verona. A subterranean noise was heard like the roar of artillery, which was followed by three strong shocks. The inhabitants rushed into the streets in terror. At Marcenigo three persons were killed and at Badia Calavena seventeen were badly injured by falling houses and chimneys. At the latter place another shock was felt at 6 o'clock in the morning, and much additional damage was done.

The movements were undulating in character and were more or less over the whole of the North of Italy.

War Against the World's Fair.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Vienna, June 7.—The Bohemian newspapers have declared war against the Chicago World's Fair on the ground that the McKinley bill is responsible for the present stagnation of trade, and the Chamber of Commerce in Reichombach urges the members not to be represented on that occasion, declaring that such a course would be justified only in case the McKinley bill were modified.

Clamort Wins the Grand Prize.

Paris, June 7.—The race for the Grand Prize of Paris of 100,000 francs for colts and fillies foaled in 1888, distance about one mile and seven furlongs, was run today and won by M. Edmond Blanc's chestnut colt Clamort, by Saumer, out of Princess Catherine. The same owner's bay colt Reverend, by Energy-Revuse, was second, and L. H. Delamarre's chestnut colt Clement, by Vigilant-Clelie, third.

Portuguese Colonies to Be Sold.

Lisbon, June 7.—A member of the Chamber of Deputies will present in the Chamber a project to sell all the Portuguese colonies excepting Angolia, St. Thomas, Principe, and Cape Verde, with the view of redeeming the national debt.

Mrs. Duncan Dying.

London, June 7.—Mrs. Duncan, who was recently murderously assaulted by her husband at Bettws-y-Coed, in Wales, is dying.

Brevities by Cable.

It is announced that Parliament will be prorogued in the first week of August.

The French bank of Buenos Ayres which recently suspended has resumed operations.

The London County Council has granted an appeal of the city firemen for an increase of 10 per cent in their wages.

Five hundred boxes of American hams have been confiscated in Antwerp in obedience to the new law which prohibits the importation of fresh meats.

Miss Ellen Terry is said to have suffered from congestion of the lungs and to have been threatened with pleurisy, but is now believed to be recovering.

A movement is on foot in Antwerp to settle the Hebrews who were obliged to leave Corfu in the Congo Free State. Fifty families left for Boma Saturday.

Queen Victoria has bestowed the decoration of the Red Cross upon Mrs. Grimwood, wife of Commissioner Grimwood, who was killed in the recent rebellion in Manipur.

The national fête was appropriately observed in Rome yesterday. The King reviewed the garrison and afterward gave a banquet in the palace. The streets of the city were beautifully decorated.

Mr. Parnell, speaking at Inchicore yesterday, said he had prepared a balance-sheet of the funds he controlled and would submit it to Mr. O'Brien when he left prison, with the permission to publish it if he liked.

DR. PATTON AT PRINCETON

HE DELIVERS THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON TO THE STUDENTS.

The Noted Presbyterian Divine Delivers a Scholarly Discourse, Taking as His Subject the Question, "What Is Truth?"—Chancellor McCracken Preaches to the University of New York Boys and Bishop Littlejohn to the Graduating Class of Columbia College.

Princeton, N. J., June 7.—[Special.]—Dr. Patton delivered the baccalaureate sermon in Marquand Chapel Sunday, June 7, taking as his text, John, xviii., 38, "Pilate saith unto him, What is truth?" He said in part:

> I did not hear Pilate say these words and I do not know whether he was jesting, as Bacon says, or not. But Pilate altogether apart, this famous interrogation may at the present day pass from the lips of the philosopher, the religious inquirer, or the scoffer. He will probably show the spirit he is of in the way he asks it. What is truth? What meaning do you impose upon this word? The answer leads so rationally to suggestions that are eminently appropriate to all circumstances today that I think we may spend a few moments in its consideration.
>
> Truth is the correspondence between thought and reality. A fact in the outward mind or an event is not a truth. The river or the windmill which you pass during an evening's drive, the events of history are all facts but not truths. The world we live in might have been as full of material for thought as it is now, but had no thinker appeared there would have been no truth. In every case the endeavor is to bring the mind into harmony with the actual so that there shall be the closest consonance between the thought of the thing and the thing itself.
>
> Truth is not the thing, it is the accurate thought of the thing. Truth is thought's relation to reality, truth is the word we use when we wish to say that thought and things match each other perfectly. There is no truth where there is no thought. No man has truth imparted to him. He may swallow facts and repeat formulas, but until he thinks he is a stranger to truth. Your text-book will do you as much good in your pocket as in your memory if you have not thought over its statements for yourself.
>
> The training you have received here will prepare you for a proper valuation upon some rhetorical statements about truth that are so common as to be misleading, for men write truth in capitals, speak of her in the feminine gender, and say that she is relative and partial, for that which passes for truth in our age is discarded in the next, or indeed the question "What is truth?" Of course truth is relative, that is, one man knows one thing and another something else. It must be relative, for my range of vision is limited and I trouble myself about some things and let others severely alone.
>
> Then what is truth? The question is asked this time in a tone of anxiety that betrays a personal interest. It is now a question of religious truth. I am sorry for the young man who feels that his religion is undergoing eclipses and that his education is lifting a barrier between himself and those dear to him by preventing him from sharing their religious faiths in the fullness of the old and unhesitating confidence. I pity the man who feels as he leaves college that he has more philosophy and less Bible. Your college training has done either of two things for you in a greater or less degree, for I am a full believer in the truth that men get good in college that does not show in class-room. Now, young men, I tell you that you may be earnest, charitable, and full of good works, but unless Jesus of Nazareth is distinguished both in person and in work by marked supernaturalism your Christianity with all its earnestness is only a baptized paganism.

CHANCELLOR M'CRACKEN'S SERMON.

Students of the University of the City of New York Addressed.

New York, June 7.—[Special.]—The University Place Presbyterian Church, Tenth street and University place, was well filled tonight when Vice Chancellor McCracken delivered his baccalaureate sermon to the students of the University of the City of New York. His sermon was devoted to a talk on "Front Places." It was found in the second chapter of Samuel, twenty-eighth verse, in which the race of the two messengers, in which the slower one received more favor at the end, was applied to the present man.

The speaker declared that there was too much said against ambition. Life is an open race, and it is the desire of man to gain the front place, although the ambitious one might not have the ability to occupy it. It is common to deprecate success and attribute it to chance. This is an error, for the successful man who stands in the front place does so through virtue. The speaker applauded well-directed ambition, although at times the efforts proved futile.

As the typical successful man who had attained the front place the Vice-Chancellor spoke feelingly of the late Dr. Howard Crosby, who had gone out of the university forty-eight years ago and attained success, a success that led the secular press to pay its highest tribute to his memory. Dr. Crosby did not obtain the first place by physical strength, nor of the body nor voice, not because of his resources such as wealth and social position, nor of intellectual acquirements. Still he had all these. It was because he had Christian morality, which surpasseth all other strength. He had likewise marvelously strong impulses of sympathy, of compassion, of pity, and reverence to God. Dr. Crosby had a strong will and the highest reverence for God's law.

The commencement exercises will be continued until Friday next, when they close with the annual meeting of the alumni in Association Hall.

PREACHED TO COLUMBIA BOYS.

Bishop Littlejohn Delivers the Baccalaureate Sermon to the Students.

New York, June 7.—[Special.]—At St. Thomas' Church tonight Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Columbia College. President Low and wife and many members of the faculty of the college occupied seats in the middle aisle. The Rev. Dr. Brown, rector of the church, read the service. In the chancel, besides Bishop Littlejohn, were also Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity church. Impressive music was rendered by the full choir of St. Thomas.

Bishop Littlejohn took as his theme the aim of modern knowledge. In a long but eloquent discourse he placed before his hearers what he considered the leading defect of the culture of the present day, which he said was too selfish and self-conscious and not sufficiently spiritual. Modern knowledge, too, was prone to overlook the supreme importance of aspiration in its endeavors to master mere earthly things. Pleasure and power were its objects instead of the wisdom which the Bible pronounces the crown of knowledge.

WOMEN IN POLITICS IN EUROPE.

Feminine Influence Is Practically Extinct in Governmental Affairs.

London Letter in the New York *Times:* Thirty years ago Eugénie at Versailles and Victoria at Windsor had an active finger in every projected pie, and half the other courts of the continent were openly swayed by the influence of uncrowned Queens who did their best to perpetuate the traditions of Pompadour and Du Barry. All that has been completely changed. Almost any important sovereign in Europe might now pass triumphantly the most searching scrutiny of an old maid's tea party as a model husband. Some of them possess eccentric wives, but these at the worst expend their energies in jumping six-bar fences like the Empress of Austria or writing bad plays like the Roumanian Queen. For the most part the rest divide their attention between the nursery and the dressmakers, and never dream of touching politics.

The venerable Queen of England occasionally essays a little weak meddling in international German court quarrels, but with uniformly discouraging results. Her more vigorous daughter, the Empress Frederick, has great talents in this direction, but her son, the callous William, has resolutely bottled and sealed them up. The Queen of Denmark and the Princess Clementine of Orleans, the mother of Ferdinand of Bulgaria, do as much intriguing and plotting as their seventy-five years and circumstances permit, but it is on a small scale and of even smaller importance to the public at large. As for France, the historic home of petticoat government, poor, broken, white-haired Eugénie is only a memory and has no successors.

In England such influence as women enjoy in politics continues to be principally exerted through the medium of the divorce court. They create nothing, but they destroy a good deal.

No Need of Haste.

Anxious Citizen (in danger of losing a train)—"Why don't you drive faster instead of dragging along this way?"

Street-Car Driver—"Wot's th' use? I can't quit till 8 o'clock anyhow."—*New York Weekly.*

Glass Works Burned.

Findlay, O., June 7.—The flint glass works in this city were destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $85,000; insured for $65,000. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

QUIET BUT CHEERFUL.

The European Exchanges in a Healthy Condition.

London, June 7.—There was a moderate demand for discount during the last week. Quotations were 3 for three months and 2⅛ for short. The Bank of England reserve yesterday was £18,000,000, a further amount of £2,250,000 coming from Australia and New York. Even with the contingent of gold withdrawals by Russia the monetary position is strong and the future well provided for.

On the Stock Exchange dealings were restricted, but the tone was cheerful. Cheap money, the cessation of rumors of impending failures, and an easy Paris settlement were leading factors towards restored confidence. The new India loan of £2,600,000 to be issued Wednesday is already at a premium of 2⅛. British funds and rupee paper both rose one-half on the week. Foreign securities were in good demand excepting South Americans. The fall in Argentines ranged from 1 to 3½, while Chilean bonds show a fall of 1¼. Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish bonds profited by an average advance of 1 per cent. English railway securities were rather flat. The raid on Brighton A has closed with a rise for the week of 1¼.

American railroad securities were quiet. Prices have been maintained here during the week rather above the New York level. The dealings of the last two days, though not numerous, showed some slight increase of strength, but the influence of the continued gold shipments continues to weaken the market. The week's variations in prices include the following:

Decreases—Denver and Rio Grande preferred and Union Pacific 1 each; Central Pacific, Mexican Central, New York, Ontario and Western, and Northern Pacific ½ each.

Increases—Wabash debentures ¾; New York Pennsylvania and Ohio, Ohio and Mississippi, and Wabash preferred ½ each. Canadian securities were firm; Grand Trunk first, second, and third preference advanced 1. Mexican railway was flat; firsts declined 1¼.

Among miscellaneous securities, London General Omnibus fell 20 per cent owing to the strike, and Eastmans fell 1, Rio Tinto advanced ½. It is rumored that a new Paris combination aims to raise the price of copper £60 per ton by taking advantage of the reduction of the Chilean supplies.

Paris, June 7.—The bourse was quiet during the week past, but the tendency of prices after the conclusion of the monthly settlement was altogether good. Three per cent rentes show an advance for the week of 75 centimes, Credit Foncier shares an advance of 16 francs, and Rio Tintos an advance of 17 francs, while Portuguese and Spanish bonds have advanced 1½ per cent. Suez Canal shares show an advance of 64 francs for the week. Considering the enormous increase in traffic it is calculated that the operation of the canal will give a surplus of 12,000,000 francs for the current year over the showing for 1890.

Berlin, June 7.—During the week past only a fair amount of business was done on the boerse. Mining and industrial shares generally weakened yesterday in connection with a sharp decline in Bochumers, arising from a Treasury lawsuit against the officials on the ground of inadequate assessment. Yesterday's closing quotations include Prussian 4s, 105.60; Deutsche Bank, 152; Mexican 6s, 87.90; Rubles, 241.05; Bochumers, 118; Harpeners, 186; short exchange on London, 20.44½; long do, 20.30; private discount, 2¾.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENTS.

Business of the Banks for the Week Ending June 6.

Boston, Mass., June 7.—The statements of the clearing-houses for the week ending June 6 are as follows:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$668,526,543	.....	29.5
Boston	91,055,779	.....	25.7
Chicago	96,074,000	1.3	.....
Philadelphia	70,839,848	.....	12.9
St. Louis	20,510,696	.....	1.9
San Francisco	16,416,348	6.4	.....
Baltimore	14,864,397	.....	18.4
New Orleans	6,955,878	.....	13.6
Cincinnati	14,273,150	2.2	.....
Pittsburg	13,538,449	.....	10.6
Kansas City	8,173,759	.....	28.2
Louisville	9,471,125	.....	2.8
Buffalo	6,970,426	.....	13.5
Galveston	3,566,086	293.8	.....
Minneapolis	5,648,758	.....	3.0
Milwaukee	5,884,000	.....	17.2
St. Joseph	2,059,830	7.3	.....
Springfield	1,425,337	.....	8.3
Rochester	1,747,762	8.2	.....
Fort Worth	1,735,688	64.2	.....
Sioux City	1,280,680	16.3	.....
Worcester	1,553,457	.....	6.5
Seattle	988,923	.....	20.4
Portland, Me	1,176,266	4.4	.....
New Haven	1,437,036	12.5	.....
Norfolk	922,991	34.7	.....
Tacoma	1,906,476	.....	2.7
Wilmington	620,889	.....	20.0
Grand Rapids	883,697	18.7	.....
Syracuse	823,724	.....	1.9
Los Angeles	803,132	9.1	.....
Lowell	772,060	.....	12.6
Birmingham	550,146	.....	31.2
Des Moines	894,851	11.3	.....
Providence	5,093,300	0.7	.....
Detroit	6,206,656	.....	0.4
Cleveland	4,965,733	2.2	.....
Omaha	5,417,172	.....	16.6
Denver	4,923,528	.....	12.0
St. Paul	4,482,873	.....	10.6
Indianapolis	3,979,478	8.2	.....
Columbus	3,385,900	0.6	.....
Memphis	2,268,653	11.8	.....
Duluth	2,291,689	23.1	.....
Dallas	1,627,970	30.4	.....
Hartford	1,922,890	.....	20.7
Richmond	2,085,020	.....	62.8
Nashville	2,329,216	.....	13.1
Portland, Ore	1,885,582	13.2	.....
Salt Lake	1,405,416	.....	37.0
Washington	2,209,329	5.4	.....
Peoria	1,943,902	.....	5.0
Chattanooga	502,000	.....	25.4
Lincoln	627,527	.....	15.2
Lexington	476,222	.....	1.9
New Bedford	553,133	28.4	.....
Topeka	402,495	6.9	.....
Wichita	441,888	.....	44.3
Montreal	10,617,941	0.8	.....
Halifax	1,048,029	.....	14.6
*Waco	842,943	.....	.....
Total	$1,145,993,695	.....	23.3
Outside New York	477,466,152	.....	10.2

*Not included in totals.

BONDS GO BEGGING.

Cause of an Anomalous Condition of Affairs in Wall Street.

New York, June 7.—[Special.]—A singular feature in the financial situation just now is the lack of demand for bonds. Relatively the bonds of many roads are selling lower than the stocks, and while there was recently a month or so of activity and buoyancy in stocks the bond market only followed—and feebly followed—the movement. Ordinarily activity in bonds precedes a distinct movement in the stock market, since bonds are what the conservative investing class buys.

Several railroad companies recently have been unable to sell recent issues or increases of old issues of bonds and have resolved to sell stocks instead. It is a curious state of affairs and one may frame several theories to explain it. The most plausible one is that many banking houses last fall became loaded with bonds—in most instances through joining underwriting syndicates which were forced to distribute the securities among themselves when the public failed to subscribe—and these bonds they have been trying to "peddle" out. Thus the class which usually gives the initial impulse to the bond market by taking round lots of new issues and then recommending them to clients is "not in it." Besides, in the panic that accompanied the suspension of the Barings, the class that was hit hardest was not the comparatively poor men who take "flyers" in the market, but the wealthy people who usually have surplus income to invest every quarter year and invest it in bonds. These have not yet recovered so far as to be in position to increase their holdings. Hence the lack of demand for bonds.

SACRED CONCERT AT ST. THERESA'S.

It Is Given by the St. Gregory German Catholic Singing Society.

There was a concert by the St. Gregory German Catholic Singing Society at St. Theresa's Church, Center and Osgood streets, last night for the benefit of the church fund. The society is a union of five smaller societies—St. Paul's, St. Theresa's, St. Francis', St. Martin's, and St. Aloysius'. It is the custom to give one concert in each of the represented churches successively during the year.

Prior to the concert the Rev. Father Deale spoke briefly upon the beauty and power of music. The program was divided between songs by the individual societies and songs by all combined. Among the numbers were "Ave Maria Stella," "Jesu Dulcis Memoria," and "Salve Regina." The church was crowded to the doors with the laity, while in the sanctuary sat priests from many parishes.

Large Mule.

A Marshal County, Mo., man has a mule that is twenty-four hands high.

KNIGHTS CANNOT RUN IT.

THE PRINTING BUREAU NOT TO BE BOSSED BY WALKING DELEGATES.

Malicious Charges of the Labor Leaders Against Chief Meredith—Some Talk of Withdrawing the Entire United States Legation from Hayti—Proposed Improvements at the Rock Island Arsenal—New York Bankers Fail to Hoodwink Secretary Foster—Washington News.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—The President and Secretary Foster will probably end the squabble over the Bureau of Engraving and Printing this week by telling the walking delegates that they cannot run the bureau. It has been pretty well shown that the charges brought against Capt. Meredith by the Knights of Labor were purely malicious. All along they were willing to compromise and withdraw the charges provided he would discharge certain obnoxious persons, one of whom was an assistant foreman who favored the use of steam presses. Another grievance was the action of the Chief of the Bureau in putting to work a mulatto girl as printer's assistant. She had been certified by the Civil Service Commission, and Capt. Meredith had really no choice but to obey the law and give her work. Yet the "Knightly" representatives of labor were bound that the girl should be denied the right to earn her living which she had won in a competitive examination and were bitter because the chief would not go out of his way to find a pretext for denying her this right. It will strike most persons as queer that the New York Knights found it necessary to send a delegation to Washington to fight Capt. Meredith on behalf of the national organization. It might be supposed his official supervisors have as good means for knowing what is going on as an imported set of walking delegates. When the Knights saw Assistant Secretary Crounse a few days ago they left with the threat that if Capt. Meredith is not removed the entire strength of the Knights of Labor will be thrown against McKinley in the Ohio campaign. Judge Crounse plainly told them that as far as he knew the government was quite able to take care of itself and that threats would do no good.

TO GET EVEN WITH HAYTI.

Talk of Withdrawing the Entire United States Legation from the Black Republic.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—There is serious talk of withdrawing the entire United States legation from Hayti. It is already settled that Minister Douglass will not go back after his leave of absence, and instead of sending a successor this country may simply drop diplomatic intercourse because of the double dealing of the Hippolyte Government in regard to the Mole St. Nicholas. It would be a matter of much satisfaction to the naval authorities who had the negotiations in charge if this should be done, for they feel keenly not only the failure of their efforts, but the insulting manner in which they were treated by Hippolyte. Secretary Tracy, it is believed, favors this method of retaliation, and since it would be an easy manner of letting down Minister Douglass it is highly probable that this course will be finally determined upon. The shabby treatment of this country by the Haytian Government in this matter has been a subject of discussion among State and Navy Department officials ever since Admiral Gherardi reported that Hippolyte had positively and insultingly declined to keep his promise for the lease to the United States of this desirable coaling station. If we are to have it the Mole St. Nicholas will be secured on advances made by the Black Republic. The authorities here will not make another move in the matter beyond showing in some way its contempt for the head of the republic.

IMPROVEMENTS AT ROCK ISLAND.

Plans for Increasing the Amount of Work at the Arsenal.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—An increase in the facilities for the manufacture of ordnance supplies and the erection of a plant for the manufacture of carriages for field guns at the Rock Island, Ill., arsenal are among the new projects Gen. Flagler, the new Chief of Ordnance, expects to carry out early in his administration. The sanction of Congress will be required for some of the schemes he has in view, but there is a great deal that can be done toward increasing the amount of work of this already important arsenal under existing law. The improvements will commence simultaneously with the selection of a new commanding officer. It is definitely settled that Col. Whittimore will not return to the command, as it is understood that he will ask to be relieved when he comes back from Europe, if he does not succeed in getting an Eastern station. He wants the Springfield Armory. If it should be given him, then Col. Buffington would undoubtedly be assigned to the command of Rock Island, but it seems far more likely at the present time that he will not be disturbed and that either Col. Mordecai or Farley will be selected for Rock Island.

COULDN'T HOODWINK FOSTER.

New York Bankers Didn't Get Just What They Wanted from the Secretary.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—The New York bankers have found it not so easy to hoodwink Secretary Foster. As the outcome of the visit of the Secretary of the Treasury they have learned that while the 4½s may be extended at 2 per cent this will only be done in return for concessions. In other words, the government proposes to settle the refunding policy instead of leaving it to the banks. Before he went to New York the Secretary had satisfied himself that the 4½s could be refunded at 1 or 1½ per cent. Western banks had with practical unanimity said this could be done. When the New-Yorkers united in a loud wail that it could not be done under 2 per cent the Secretary was not disturbed. He probably recollected that they had raised the same cry against the "Windoms" or 3 per cents. He heard their arguments and pointed out that the rest of the country was ready for 1 or 1½ per cents, so that unless it got some reciprocal advantage the government would hardly be justified in fixing the interest at 2 per cent. The understanding in Washington is that the leading financiers have now made a proposition to the Secretary of the Treasury that if he will make that rate of interest 2 per cent they will engage to take up the $28,000,000 not now used for security for bank circulation and will utilize it to make further national bank circulation. The additional amount of currency that will be put out under this proposition is about $25,000,000. At a time when $60,000,000 in gold has gone abroad and when there is general complaint that the currency of the country is not plentiful enough for business transactions this increase in the currency seemed to be so desirable that the Secretary might well waive the half of 1 per cent difference. In this event the entire $51,000,000 of bonds will be utilized for security for national-bank circulation, the $23,000,000 already held by the banks for that purpose being continued in that employment. This will leave the Treasury free to meet its various obligations without worrying about the bond payment in September and also relieve the money stringency according to the idea of those who proposed it.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Preparations by the Navy Department to Test Armor-Plates.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—Preparations are under way by the Navy Department for one of the most exhaustive tests of armor-plate that have been conducted in this country. The trials are to take place at the new proving-grounds at Indian Head next month. There will not only be a test of American armor-plate but of American guns and projectiles, a most interesting circumstance, as it will show at once what our naval ordnance authorities have been doing in the development of important war material. The chief object of the trial, however, is to determine the best armor-plate with a view to its formal adoption as a standard for naval purposes. Eight plates in all will be represented. They will each be ten and one-half inches thick, six feet wide, and eight feet long. They will include all steel, steel with nickel alloy, steel treated by the Harvey process, and steel and nickel alloy treated by the same process.

A Chance for Naval Graduates.

It is understood a number of surplus graduates of the Naval Academy will be given an opportunity to compete for the vacant Second Lieutenants in the army to be filled from civil life. The sons of several prominent army officers will also be included. The son of Gen. Robert Williams, who was recently stationed in Chicago, will be of this number. Among those who are making the most persistent efforts for consideration are a number of ex-cadets of the Military and Naval Academies who failed in their examinations and were accordingly dropped. It is understood the Secretary has drawn the line against this class.

Regulating Transportation of Cattle.

Secretary Rusk has issued the full regulations for the safe transportation of cattle from the United States to foreign countries. They are minute in detail and much of the "tramp"-cattle vessel business will be broken up unless the owners conform to the regulations, which are issued in pursuance of an act passed last March.

Justice Brown to Build a New House.

Justice Brown of the Supreme Court is about to build for himself in Washington a beautiful home which will be as nearly as possible a duplicate of his house in Detroit, which he will sell. He has purchased as a site for the new house three lots on the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Riggs streets.

NOT ON FULL PRESSURE YET.

Water Supply Still Scanty in Lake and Hyde Park.

The water was not turned on full pressure yesterday in Hyde Park and Lake, as was promised by the officials at the Hyde Park Water-Works Saturday night. There was water to be had in most parts of the territory dependent upon the Sixty-eighth street works, but the supply was scanty and sufficient for actual necessities only.

Hyde Park fared better than Lake. This is natural, because Lake got only what was left by the Hyde-Parkers, who live for the most part in prohibition districts. In Hyde Park there was water on the first floors, and at intervals a scanty stream could be persuaded to trickle from second story faucets. People in apartment houses above the second floor, however, were subjected to the annoyances that have made life a burden ever since last Monday. In Lake people were lucky to get water on the first floor and even in the basements.

A serious feature of the situation is that nothing but a decidedly rickety valve-gate stands between the people of Hyde Park and Lake and a water famine. This valve-gate is the one that gave way last Monday. It is in the 36-inch "Y" at the Sixty-eighth street works. After a week's hard labor it has been braced with big chains. Should it give way it means an absolute shut down of the works until the big casting could be replaced. This would take a week. It need hardly be said that the officials at the works are watching it anxiously.

The assistant engineer said last night:

"This 'Y' is 400 feet from the works. It stands between the engine and forty-six miles of water mains. On these mains these big engines are exerting a pressure of sixty pounds to the square inch. It is the pressure which preserves the equilibrium of the engines and equalizing force against which these big wheels are turning. Let this 'Y' and valve-gate break and the engine will be ruined. We cannot lower the pressure and supply enough water, but if the 'Y' gives way all the pressure will be removed at once or become nominal, and the engine would probably tear itself to pieces before it could be stopped. The engines cost nearly $250,000."

For this reason late last night a fresh force of men was put to work inserting a four-inch stay-bolt in the valve and putting on additional braces.

CLAIMS OF THE WAIFS' MISSION.

They Are Presented at a Meeting at the Second Baptist Church.

The claims of the Waifs' Mission and Training School upon the citizens of Chicago were presented by Dr. W. M. Lawrence, Judge Tuthill, and State's-Attorney Longenecker last evening at the Second Baptist Church. The large auditorium was crowded, chairs being placed in the aisles, while many people were unable to find seats. The collection taken at the close of the meeting realized a large sum for the work of the mission.

Judge Tuthill was the first speaker. His attention had been called to this subject the first time he had gone across the river to hold a term of the Criminal Court. The blue-eyed, curly-haired youngsters who came before him, most of them on trivial charges with large names, appealed to his sympathies, and when he studied the situation and saw that these waifs of the street were just as amenable to good influences as the children of parents in more favored circumstances he entered into the work.

George Elzy, an 8-year-old, one of the waifs who had been reclaimed from the streets by the mission, sang a song, the story of which was, "You'll never miss your mother till she's gone."

State's Attorney Longenecker said: "We owe it to ourselves to give somewhat of our sympathy to the thousands of homeless and friendless children that roam our streets. They will soon become citizens, and it is our advantage as well as our duty to see that they become good citizens."

Tonight at the Auditorium the first performance of Beauty and the Beast for the benefit of the Waifs' Mission will take place. Everything is in readiness and, though the advance sale has been large, seats may still be had.

KILLED BY A FALLING WINDOW.

Accidental Death of a Three-Year-Old Child—Other Casualties.

Oscar Franklin, a 3-year-old boy, living at No. 6707 Halsted street, was instantly killed at his home yesterday afternoon. He was playing about the house, when a window fell and, hitting him on the head, caused instant death.

Tom Lydon, 31 years old, single, fell from a railing on the Milwaukee avenue viaduct yesterday afternoon to the Milwaukee railroad tracks below and received injuries which will probably prove fatal. He was taken to the County Hospital. Lydon is a painter and had been boarding at the Arlington House on West Madison street.

Pleasant Scott died yesterday at the County Hospital. He is the colored hostler who fell into a feed-chute in P. D. Hayes' barn at No. 334 West Adams street and stood on his head for two hours before he was found in a crazed condition and taken to the Detention Hospital.

WON ON THE REFEREE'S DECISION.

The Wolf Tones Score a Victory at Football Against the Emmets.

The crowd, the weather, and the condition of the grounds of the Gaelic Athletic Association at West Polk and Lincoln streets yesterday were favorable to the football match between the Emmet and Wolf Tone elevens. The Emmets had the kick-off and scored two points during the first half hour. Another half hour's play showed a score of 3 to 2 in favor of the Wolf Tones.

Protest was made against Referee McElligot, who, in one particular, when the ball, it is claimed, was kicked "out of line," ruled the ball "in play," enabling the Wolf Tones to score a point, thus giving them the game. The matter will be brought before the central council for settlement.

After the football game a $15 gold medal was awarded to the man making the best record in a series of games—a 200-yard hurdle race, a half-mile race, and a 200-yard sack race. The first was won by Patrick Gallagher, with Dan Fitzgerald a close second. J. J. Sisk easily distanced his competitors and won the half-mile race, with Gallagher second. Terence O'Donnell won the sack race, with Sisk second. This left Gallagher and Sisk a tie for the prize. The rules required that contestants must enter all the contests to be entitled to the prize. Sisk did not run in the hurdle race and the judges awarded the prize to Gallagher of the Shamrock club.

A feature that promises much excitement next week is a wheelbarrow race of 200 yards and return. Twenty entries have already been made and it is expected there will be thirty more before the race.

Kansas City Beats Denver.

Denver, Colo., June 7.—The game today between Kansas City and Denver was another walk-over for the visitors. It seemed as if the Denvers did not know how to play ball, for they did the worst they could. The one run they made was in their half of the ninth inning when two men were out. About 2,000 people saw the game, and they were disgusted at the miserable game put up. The score:

Denver.......................0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Kansas City..................2 1 0 2 1 0 1 4 0—11

Earned runs—Kansas City, 6. Two-base hits—McClellan (2), Manning. Home run—Gunson. Stolen bases—McGarr, Manning, Foster. Double plays—White-McClellan-O'Brien, 2. Passed ball—Gunson. Struck out—By Fournier, 4; by Conway, 1. Wild pitch—Conway. Bases on balls—Off Fournier, 7; off Conway, 2. Time—1:45. Umpire—Gaffney. Batteries—Fournier and Lohbeck, Conway and Gunson. Hits—Denver, 9; Kansas City, 17. Errors—Denver, 5; Kansas City, 1.

Defeated by a Scrub.

Sioux City, Ia., June 7.—[Special.]—A professional wrestler by the name of Gittingen of Carthage Junction, Ill., came here under the name of Bannen and cunningly arranged a match with Jim Gallager, a local scrub wrestler, catch-as-catch-can, best two out of three, for $100. The match was decided at Covington, Neb., today, the professional winning the first fall and the scrub taking the other two.

More Extravagance Suggested.

Greene—"I have evolved a scheme for making the silver dollar even up with gold."

White—"What is it?"

Greene—"Fill out the missing grains of silver with native tin."—*New York Herald.*

SPOOKS GO ON A STRIKE.

THEY ARE OFFENDED AT COL. BUNDY'S SPIRITUALIST BILL.

This Is Why They Refused to Materialize at Mme. Sommers' Seance—Where Is Mrs. Halloran?—Row Between Neighbors—An Attempted Suicide—Labor Troubles on the River—Beaten by a Street-Car Conductor—Other Local News.

In the event of the Bundy bill becoming a law, life will become a burden to the citizens of Illinois, according to Mme. M. Sommers, a materialistic medium. If the solons at Springfield enact the law things in general will go to the "demnition bow-wows." The very consideration of the bill has so wrought up the ghosts of the departed that they positively refuse to materialize, and a strike in the spirit land is imminent.

The madam held a séance last night, but owing to the disturbed condition of affairs in the land beyond the grave it was a tame evening. A few phosphorescent sparks were all that she could produce for the audience, though Blue Wave, an 8-year-old Modoc Indian girl, did a little talking from behind the curtains of the cabinet in which the medium was concealed. Strange to say the voice of the Modoc maiden bore a striking resemblance to that of Mme. Sommers, and some were skeptical enough to believe that it was the madam.

Mme. Sommers occupies a flat on the third floor at No. 341 West Jackson street with her husband, a dyspeptic-looking individual with scraggy side-whiskers, and a little girl of 9 years. She gave a séance last night to a party of six—an old fellow bordering on 70, who boards at the Gault House, a corpulent woman of 40, with a noisy little girl, a stuffy little man with wall eyes and putty colored skin, a lean half-starved looking fellow with spikey hair and a long wiry beard, a blunt, stubborn mechanic, and a TRIBUNE reporter.

By way of beginning, the medium turned down the lights till the room was in twilight darkness. She then brought out a saucepan filled with quick lime to quicken the spirits of the departed. This done, she heaved a deep, ghostly sigh and said she had an awful feeling as if some terrible calamity were at hand. The man with spikey hair wagged and stroked his wiry beard, while the corpulent female rolled her eyes and put one hand over her heart.

The medium referred in a touching manner to the exposure of the Bangs sisters' séance last Thursday and said while they were gifted with unearthly powers their greed for gold had led them to abuse it. The devout members of the audience groaned "yes," "yes," and silence reigned. The medium then stepped into a back-room and soon appeared with a soft felt hat.

"Whose hat is this?" she asked.

"Why, it's mine," spoke up the putty-colored man. There was a general wondering as to how the hat came to be in the bed-room, and finally it was decided to be the work of spirits. She returned again to the bed-room to reappear with another hat, the property of the mechanic. This second manifestation had an awe-inspiring effect.

"Wonderful, wonderful!" ejaculated the man of spikey hair, while the putty-colored individual with wall eyes declared the spirits were coming down. While the little audience sat silently amazed the medium disappeared within the cabinet, and after a few moments' sighing there appeared moving slowly about the curtain, which served as a door, a small blue flame. The little audience was dumfounded.

"Tellum heap big squaw to come forward," came a voice from within the cabinet. "It's Blue Wave and she must mean me," exclaimed the corpulant woman in a state of agitation. Trembling she went forward and heard some sad news. As she resumed her seat a rose from her dead child was dropped in her lap. Several attempts were made to produce the forms of departed friends of others in the audience, but they were unavailing.

Blue Wave explained that the spirits were in a state of turmoil aver the rumpus in the wigwam, which the putty-colored man said meant the State-House, and that if the Bundy bill became a law the whole State would run mad. The Indian maiden also said the Bangs sisters' episode had had a bad effect on the spirits and that no spirits would materialize at this sitting.

The medium coughed. The lights were turned up and the séance was over.

SHE HAS A MIND OF HER OWN.

Mrs. M. Halloran Marries to Suit Herself and Is Now Missing.

Mrs. M. Halloran is missing from her home on Forty-seventh street, near Center avenue, and nobody seems to have any idea of her whereabouts. The neighbors, however, claim to have a pretty clear idea of the cause of her departure. In this connection they mention the fact, as a coincidence, that one Frank Gaul is also reported absent from his usual haunts.

Mrs. Halloran is the youngest daughter of the late Edward Scholl, once a Trustee of the Town of Lake. Scholl, by strict economy and judicious investment, acquired considerable property and was a power in politics, having a large following among his countrymen. When his daughter fell in love with an Irishman Scholl objected. The daughter had a mind of her own and exercised it. Soon after she became Mrs. Halloran her father died. When his will was opened it was found that Mrs. Halloran was not mentioned in her father's will.

Nothing daunted Mrs. Halloran went to law, contested her father's will, and succeeded in getting several thousand dollars from the estate.

The neighbors also say that Mrs. Halloran took with her $300 to pay traveling expenses. However this may be, she took with her neither her husband nor two pretty little children.

TWO NEIGHBORS AT FISTICUFFS.

A Lively Mill on Garfield Boulevard Calls Out the Patrol Wagon.

George W. Sexton, a brother of Postmaster James A. Sexton, lives at No. 321 Garfield boulevard. J. A. Dorgan lives at No. 325 on the same street. For some reason which does not appear the injunction, "Love your neighbor as yourself!" has fallen upon rocky soil in their neighborhood.

Pedestrians and carriage folk on Garfield boulevard at noon yesterday were astonished to see the two men fly at each other. Sexton is small and slightly crippled and Dorgan is muscular, but Sexton drew first blood with a blow on Dorgan's nose. Dorgan retaliated in kind and the men clinched and went down, Sexton on top.

A crowd gathered and friends separated the men and prevented another round.

At this juncture the patrol wagon came up and gathered in the angry men. Justice Hoteling will listen to explanations this morning.

Sexton says that Dorgan insulted his wife and daughter on the street recently, but declined to go into particulars.

CHANGED HIS MIND ABOUT DYING.

Otto Luebknect, Annie Weber, a Revolver, and the Doctors.

Otto Luebknect is a bartender at the saloon at Fifty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue. Saturday night Otto was drunk. Yesterday morning Annie Weber, the woman with whom he has lived for a year at No. 129 North Clark street, went with him to the saloon to intercede for him with his employer. She was successful and Otto went behind the bar.

But Annie spoiled things by walking away with a stranger, who met her just outside the saloon. Otto watched her out of sight, got hold of his revolver, and put a bullet into his temple.

The Hyde Park patrol took Otto to St. Luke's Hospital and the police turned him over to the physicians to die.

But Otto had no thoughts of dying, and soon after his arrival decided that he didn't care to have any doctors probing around in his head. He thereupon got up from his cot and announced that he was going home. And go he did, in spite of the entreaties of the physicians.

He went directly to No. 129 North Clark street, and walked at that. Here he found Annie Weber, and the two made up and went out to dinner together as usual.

Otto seems to be a poor hand at getting rid of himself. He thought he was tired of life last winter—for the same cause—and took poison.

A man supposed to be Nathan Bassett of Stuart, Ia., was found lying unconscious in the Lake-Front Park yesterday morning and sent to the County Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a dose of strychnine, taken with suicidal intent. He may die.

EXCITEMENT ALONG THE RIVER.

A Patrol Wagon Accompanies the Non-Union Schooner John Shaw.

There was excitement along the river last night for fear union sailors would try to take away the non-union crew from the schooner John Shaw. The schooner came in from Buffalo loaded with coal at 4 p. m. The Captain saw a lot of people at the Lake street bridge, and, fearing they were union sailors who intended to jump from the bridge to the schooner and drive the non-union crew into the water, tied up and hurried to the Central Police Station.

The patrol-wagon of that station with a large squad of men was sent with him. The Lake street bridge turned, and those on the bridge proved to be idle spectators. The vessel moved slowly down stream. The patrol wagon team was lashed into a gallop and met it at every bridge. The policemen hung frantically to the brass rails of the wagon. At the Twelfth street bridge "Happy Charlie" of the wagon crew suggested that they telephone for the Gatling gun. This was not observed, and they pursued the vessel to the South Halsted street bridge, where it tied up.

The chances are that there will be trouble when unloading begins, for the coal-heavers are all union men, and will not unload a vessel manned by a non-union crew. The South Halsted street bridge is a poor place for a non-union crew to land, as all the neighbors in that vicinity are in sympathy with union labor, and the outlook is that a lively skirmish will ensue this morning when the schooner begins unloading.

PREPARING TO MOVE TO TOLLESTON.

Orders Issued to Break Ground for the "Big Three's" Packing-Houses.

The ground will be broken this week for the erection of the big Stock-Yards plant on the tract near Tolleston, purchased last November by the "Big Three"—Armour, Swift, and Nelson Morris. P. D. Armour cabled Edward J. Martyn that work should be begun immediately, and Engineer Frank Washburn will commence operations on the canal, which is to connect the Calumet River with the lake.

The topographical survey has been completed at a cost of $5,000, and shows that the tract of 3,000 acres is from ten to fifteen feet above the level of the lake. A tunnel will be built into the lake to secure water, as this is one of the principal reasons the packers intend removing to Indiana. As rapidly as any of the three plants are completed one of the packers will move and his orders will be filled by the others, until his plant is in running order and all of them are established in Indiana, which will be within three years. Mr. Martyn said yesterday that if any one had any doubts about the removal of the Big Three to Tolleston, it was time to dispel them as the Indiana stock-yards were an assured fact.

OF THE BLUEST OF CANINE BLOOD.

A St. Bernard Dog Whose Ancestors Were First Prize Winners.

"I would hate to part with Carl," and the lady affectionately patted a huge St. Bernard dog while her eyes filled with tears. "He has been my companion for over three years, and he is almost human in his intelligence, and more devoted and affectionate than many human beings."

The owner of this dog is a Frenchwoman living on Thirty-second street, near Prairie avenue, and her emotion was caused by the fact that circumstances appear to compel her to part with him. In yesterday's TRIBUNE was a brief advertisement saying that he could be bought for $1,500, and she says that no less amount will buy him. "It may be thought a large price for a dog," she said, "but see what a noble animal he is and looks; what fine soft hair, old gold in color, and how beautifully marked. Look at that noble head, and what expression in the face, which is added to by those delicate dark stripes, and besides his father, Sir Charles, was bought for $10,000, and was champion and prize-winner in six contests in England and many others here."

Carl is nearly 4 years old, 3½ feet high, and weighs 160 pounds. His mother, Noma, was another prize-winner and champion. Sir Charles, the father of Carl, was burned at a bench show in Columbus, O., and therefore the owner of Carl has never exhibited him, fearing that something might happen to him. She maintains, however, that since his father's death no St. Bernard in the country can equal him in perfection of form, with the possible exception of Hisper.

TO EXPERIMENT WITH ELECTRICITY.

A New Invention to Be Tested on a North Side Street-Railway.

Arrangements are being made for the trial of a new system of applying electricity as a motive power for street-railway cars. The experiments will be made on the tracks of the North Side company in Webster and Fullerton avenues. Among those interested are John G. Shortall and William Roche. One and one-quarter miles of track will be used in making the trials, and the line will be in operation by Aug. 1.

The system is not of the overhead wire variety, the electric wires being carried in underground conduits between the rails. A slot like that in cable railways permits the placing of the car in circuit. It is claimed by the proprietors of the patent that tests will show their system to be wholly practicable, securing speed equal to that of the cable cars, at less expense, and without the danger of the overhead electric systems.

The principal reason why underground systems have been abandoned heretofore is because it has been found almost impossible to properly insulate the wires. The inventor of the plan with which experiments are to be made asserts that he has overcome this difficulty. Street-car men are awaiting the result with interest, and if it is successful many of the horse-car lines will adopt it.

ALL BUT THREE HUNDRED AT WORK.

The Bakers' Strike Results in an Early Victory for the Men.

Thirteen hundred bread bakers struck at 8 a. m. yesterday. Nine hundred of them had their demands conceded by the bosses and resumed work at noon. They struck for ten hours a day winter and summer, six days and $13 a week, the privilege of sleeping where they pleased, none but union men to be employed, all employés to be engaged at the employment office of the unions, extra men to be paid $3 a day or night, walking delegate to be allowed to visit all shops and go through them during business hours.

The strikers opened headquarters at No. 54 West Lake street. Early in the day the following employers called and signed an agreement for one year according to the terms:

H. H. Kohlsaat, Heisler & Junge, W. N. Moench, Troy Baking company, Fox bakery, Kafitz bakery, Schubert, Pohlman, Joseph Schmidt, Henry Burmeister, H. Piper, Daniel Whenner.

One hundred of the 135 bread-baking bosses of the city signed the agreement before 4 p. m. H. H. Kohlsaat sent word to the bakers last night that if they needed help to draw on him, and he would contribute cash liberally to aid them in securing their demands.

POLICE BUSY CHASING RUNAWAYS.

Several High-Spirited Horses Take a Notion to Be Skittish.

A large crowd at West Harrison and Halsted streets watched with breathless interest an exciting struggle yesterday afternoon between a man and a horse. The 11-year-old daughter of J. J. Kissner, who lives on Harrison, near Desplaines street, sat in a buggy in front of her home awaiting the arrival of her father, who was to take her for a drive. Before he arrived the horse suddenly took fright and ran west on Harrison street at high speed. At the corner of Halsted street stood Officer James Scully. He tore off belt and coat and threw himself in front of the animal. The officer made a sure grab at the bit, but was dragged half a block before the horse was brought to a standstill. He led the horse back toward Halsted street, where the little girl's father was waiting, and was received with loud cheers.

An hour later Officer Scully and his companion officer, O'Neil, stopped a runaway team at Center and Blue Island avenues. It belonged to Ald. Cullerton.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. H. Buthren, wife of a florist at No. 868 Sheffield avenue, was driving a high-spirited horse on Diversey avenue when the animal started to run near Sheffield avenue. Several persons standing on the sidewalk thought the horse was running away and tried to stop it. This caused the horse to become more frightened and it jumped to one side, throwing Mrs. Buthren to the pavement. She was removed to a drug store at No. 723 Sheffield avenue, where it was found that beyond two or three severe bruises she was uninjured. Officer Quigley attempted to stop the horse and was dragged nearly a block, but finally brought the animal to a standstill. His shoulder was severely sprained.

William Stern of No. 3443 Halsted street was thrown from his buggy at Twenty-fifth street and Calumet avenue yesterday afternoon and his left leg broken below the knee. He was taken home in an ambulance.

POLISH RESIDENTS CELEBRATE.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of St. Stanislaus' Society Observed.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Society of St. Stanislaus was celebrated by the Polish people at St. Stanislaus Hall last evening. This was the first Polish society organized in the United States. The Polish colony in Chicago then numbered forty-five families, and Peter Kiolbassa brought together a group of twenty-five persons for literary and religious culture. Father Szulak, a Jesuit priest, was chosen spiritual adviser, and he soon organized a church. The Polish population of the city is now 100,000 and St. Stanislaus Church has 20,000 communicants.

The exercises began yesterday morning, solemn high-mass being celebrated at 10 o'clock, accompanied by an orchestra of twenty-five pieces. In the afternoon the society paraded the streets in the vicinity of the parish. An elaborate program was carried out at St. Stanislaus' Hall in the evening. The hall was decorated with flowers and American and Polish flags. Jacob Towaszewski, President of the society, delivered an address of welcome which was followed by vocal and instrumental music under the direction of A. J. Kwasigroch. Addresses were delivered by Peter Kiolbassa and the Rev. Father Vincent Barzyuski, rector of the parish.

The program ended with the presentation of the Polish play "Blayek Opetany," by members of the choir.

REPUDIATING ALLEGED INTERVIEWS

The United Hebrew Charities Not Antagonistic to Russian Refugees.

The Board of Directors of the United Hebrew Charities repudiates the alleged interviews in which officers of that body are quoted as saying that the society is unfavorably disposed to the location of Russian refugee Jews in Chicago. This resolution was approved at a special meeting of the board at the Standard club yesterday.

It having come to our knowledge that certain pretended interviews were published in one of the daily papers of Chicago, and thence copied into the press of the country generally, representing that the officers of the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago were hostile to the Russian refugees, the Board of Directors of the United Hebrew Charities declares that the interviews do not represent the sentiments or views of the gentlemen said to have uttered them, nor of the board as a whole; that the figures on our books show that the United Hebrew Charities has, as always heretofore, taken charge, even contrary to the rules of the work, of such applicants as have come before it, whether recent arrivals or not.

The officers who were said to have expressed sentiments antagonistic to the refugee Jews were President Isaac Greenfelder and Francis Kiss, Superintendent of the Charities. These were said also to be the sentiments of Dr. E. G. Hirsch. These three attended and are said to have indorsed the resolution.

VOTE OF THANKS TO LEGISLATORS.

Laborites Pleased with the Eight-Hour Clause in the World's Fair Bill.

No action was taken against the World's Fair at the Trades and Labor Assembly yesterday at Bricklayers' Hall, contrary to the general expectation. Delegate Thomas J. Morgan, in the absence of the Chairman of the special committee, reported that the House of Representatives had passed the eight-hour bill, and that he was informed that no bill could pass the Legislature for the World's Fair without the eight-hour provision in it. A vote of thanks was passed to all the members of the Legislature who had stood by organized labor.

When it was announced that Mrs. Laura G. Fixen, Manager of the Girls' Home, wished to speak there were several protests that she was a non-unionist, but she protested to the contrary and was allowed the floor.

Delegate Lewis presented the report of the special committee appointed to wait on Mayor Washburne in regard to the mechanics and laborers employed by the city, and whose wages were docked on account of taking part in the procession Labor day. The Mayor said it was done without his knowledge; that he would investigate the matter, and if any wrong had been committed the money should be refunded.

THREW HIM FROM THE CABLE CAR.

Alleged Assault on Edward Blair by Two North Side Conductors.

Edward Blair, a clerk, living at No. 3222 South State street, claims he was assaulted and severely beaten by two conductors on a "limits" cable train yesterday afternoon because he objected to paying his fare twice. Blair says he is not familiar with the North Side, that when the south bound cable train turned west from Clark street upon Illinois street he signaled the conductor to let him off. On leaving the car he observed that the cable turned south again on the next street and would take him in the direction he wanted to go, so he boarded the car again.

The conductor then demanded another fare. Blair says he remonstrated and the conductor sought to eject him from the car. The conductor on the grip-car came to the assistance of his fellow-conductor and the two, according to Blair's story, after pounding his face and body, threw him from the car. He was sent to his home in a carriage and when picked up blood was flowing from his mouth. A physician who was called pronounced his injuries serious.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Discussed an Ibsen Work.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones delivered another in his series of lectures on Hendrik Ibsen and his works at the Chicago Athenæum yesterday afternoon. The drama analyzed was "The Enemy of the People." This work, the Rev. Mr. Jones said, helps much in the study of the mental and moral inebriety of society, showing also the fallacy of the proposition that the majority is always right. The story is of Dr. Stockman, who first discovered and exploited the medicinal properties of the waters of a small village.

Can't Remember His Alias.

Michael Metro, Forty-third and Wood streets, went on a spree Friday night, was run in, kept over night, and fined $10 Saturday morning. When he got sober he remembered that the lockup-keeper had taken his watch and revolver. But he couldn't remember at what station he had passed the night. Yesterday he put in the day visiting stations in search of his valuables, and finally a bulletin was sent out from the Armory. There proved to be no record of the arrest of "Michael Metro." Now Mike is trying to remember the alias he assumed for the occasion.

An Alleged Incendiary Arrested.

Nellie Spraight, a notorious levee character, is locked up at the Harrison Street Police Station on a charge of arson. Yesterday morning fire was discovered in the grocery store of Rosana Charille, No. 70 Polk street, but it was extinguished with $400 loss. The fire is said to be plainly of incendiary origin, as a partially filled kerosene can was found near where the flames first started. The can is said to belong to the Spraight woman. Mrs. Emma Allen, No. 172 Pacific avenue, claims that the woman under arrest told her she was going to set fire to the store.

Socialists Censure Jesse Cox.

Ex-Candidate Jesse Cox came in for a lively raking-over at the general meeting of the Socialist-Labor party at Rieff's Hall, No. 54 West Lake street, yesterday afternoon. John Heintze accused Mr. Cox of treachery to the party in posing as a Socialist when he ran for election to the Judgeship on the Democratic ticket. Fred Wittenmeyer replied that Mr. Cox had been forced against his will to accept the Democratic nomination. A. G. Hoehn said Mr. Cox was not a Socialist and the Socialists ought to ignore him.

Accident to an Excursion Train.

As a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul excursion train of six coaches loaded with passengers was returning from Frankland Park yesterday afternoon the engine pulling the train jumped the track at the intersection of Ashland avenue and the Bloomingdale road. The passengers were thrown from their seats, but no one was seriously injured. The engine was derailed by a cobblestone on the track.

An Old Woman Frightened.

Mrs. Mary Bissell, 76 years old, living with her son-in-law, George B. Parkinson, No. 5526 Jefferson avenue, went out for a walk at 5 o'clock. She lost her way, and was found at midnight at Thirty-fifth street and Vincennes avenue dazed by fright and utterly prostrated. Her condition is critical.

"HERESY" IS THEIR CRY.

A TENDENCY OF MODERN RELIGIOUS LEADERS COMMENTED ON.

The Rev. W. W. Wilson Declares the Inclination to Call a Man Heretical Without Due Investigation Should Be Checked—The Creeds of the World Discussed by the Rev. H. W. Thomas—Prof. Swing Talks of the Higher Criticism—Kenwood's New Chapel Dedicated.

"Heresies and Heretics" was the subject of the Rev. William White Wilson's sermon at St. Mark's Church, Thirty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue, yesterday morning. The sermon was not built within any rigidly-drawn denominational lines. The text was the nineteenth verse of chapter eleven of the First Corinthians: "For there must be also heresies among you that they which are approved may be made manifest among you." In effect Mr. Wilson said:

There always have been differences of opinion among men as varying as the differences of human intellect. The truth is always the same, but impresses mankind differently. While such differences promote investigation and are essential to progress, they are apt to produce differences. The tendency of truth is to verify the human race, while error disintegrates and destroys. It is therefore a necessity that certain standards of duty should be set up before men, to promote such general agreement as will hold them together, notwithstanding their differences. In proportion to the ignorance of men these standards are rigorous and exacting. Hence comes dogmatic teaching. The revelation of God's will in the Old Testament is based upon this necessity. It therefore assumes an arbitrary form, but in the gospel we have a freedom which recognizes man's intellectual advancement. So that differences which could not be tolerated under the old dispensation are perfectly reconcilable with the teachings of Christianity.

But men are always fearful and set up requirements to protect the truth of God. The truth of God is capable of self-protection. A short time since the publicly given views of a clergyman of our church were first criticised, then protested against. As a result he was placed without the communion of the church. Thus the matter ended with him.

Since then several of the prominent teachers of the faith, men who by virtue of their age, learning, ability, and position are beyond any suspicion as to motives, have given utterance to views utterly at variance with some of the generally accepted views of the church. They are called heretics. This is a term of reproach. Let us be careful how we cast reproach upon good men. The intellectual advancement of the age, the development of the church, have caused refinements in definitions. Let us not denominate as heretic every one who does not coincide absolutely with our ideas. There is room under the gospel for all these differences. The truth may be interpreted differently. The views held by the teachers to whom I have referred are not vital. There has been no definite interpretation of the doctrines upon which these men are now criticised. The Protestant Episcopal Church today boasts of its breadth and comprehensiveness. It ill becomes us in view of this to criticise so sharply those who differ from us. The general doctrines may be held with wide variances as to non-essentials. As we turn to the New Testament we are struck with the opposition of the interpretation of even the apostles. Anyone reading the Epistle to the Galatians written by St. Paul and contrasting it with the Epistle of St. James would infer that the apostles held diametrically opposite views of Christ's religion. If to understand the Bible we must construe these two epistles together and judge both apostles on the ground of general doctrine cannot we exercise the same charity in criticising the brethren in our church? The main object of Christ's Church is to save men from sin and bring them to the common Lord. All other questions are secondary. Shall we therefore ignore the noble work done by these men whom we criticise? They have been instrumental in bringing thousands of souls to Christ. Faith is important and should be steadfastly held. Our hope is sure, and should be proclaimed with no uncertain sound. But above and greater than these is the virtue of charity, which should mark our association together in the Church of Christ.

At the evening service the theme chosen by Mr. Wilson was "Orthodoxy." He said:

Orthodoxy is the true doctrine, truly and righteously received. It has its general and its special or particular sense. One may be orthodox in his belief in the grand summary of what God says, and unorthodox with respect to a particular denomination. The general truths of orthodoxy are found in the sixth chapter of Hebrews. There are six fundamental doctrines laid down: repentance, faith, baptism, confirmation, resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment. There are two sacraments ordained by the Lord. These are the Lord's supper and baptism. The apostles' creed, the ten commandments, and the Lord's prayer are further doctrines of orthodoxy. Hold the truth of God and show it by good deeds.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF THE WORLD.

Dr. H. W. Thomas Discusses the Different Interpretations of the Gospel.

The creeds of the great divisions of Christianity furnished a theme for the Rev. H. W. Thomas at McVicker's Theater yesterday morning. The tenets of Roman Catholicism, of those who base their faith upon a strict following of the scriptures, of the Rationalists or party of reason, and then of what the preacher believed the true religion, were each touched upon. Dr. Thomas said:

Authority and authorship are of related origin and meaning. An author creates and hence is entitled to control. Above all that man creates there is a higher authority, and therefore a higher ownership. And by a common consent men look up to a higher source of being, authority. Not all authorship justifies authority. Not all authority is itself just. Alexander and Hannibal were authors of wars that disturbed existing civilizations. Authority has often been exercised to denounce and oppose things now known to be true. The Czar of Russia uses the physical authority to oppress the 5,000,000 Jews of his mighty monarchy; to banish them from their homes; drive them from the cities where they or their ancestors have lived and transacted business for three hundred years; to deprive them of the choice of disposing of their goods in a remunerative way. He has brute force authority, but has he the authority of human justice that the governing owes to the governed? Certainly not. It aggravates the case that these injustices are carried on in the name of Christ. If Christianity does not stand for the rights of man then Christianity is wrong. That's the final appeal.

Enlightened Christian nations have protested against these cruelties, and are trying to help those persecuted brothers of yours and mine, though believers in another religion. If, then, our reasonings are correct there is something above us—God, nature, reason—call it what you will. Truth, morality, and all great questions of right in their fullness cannot be appreciated until a corresponding development has come on our part. The love of right may be supreme, but the appreciation of it may not be just. Institutions should not sacrifice men, for men are greater than institutions. In this way revolutions in government and reforms in religion are justified, because they oppose things not in line with truth and right. Rulers claim royalty and ecclesiasticism are from God and that they represent the Deity. They assume that they have been appointed to say what men shall do. In so doing they often put themselves against the universal rights of man. Who then shall rule, and who shall serve? Moral authority is conceded to the church; civil authority to government. When the church claimed civil authority then came the darkest days of history.

The two great steps in the history of liberty were taken by our forefathers when they established the right of man to govern himself and divorce Church from State. To these actions we owe the blessings of the rights of men and the freedom of conscience which enables us to worship as we do today.

There have developed three parties in Christianity: First, the church party, which locates the authority in the church; second, the book or Bible party, which locates the authority in the Bible; third, the party of reason, which places the authority in reason. The Catholic church claims it has in itself supreme religious authority as the representative of the body and mouthpiece of the Deity. It claims the right to interpret religious oracles, the Bible. This great historic church claims there is a spirit of truth in the world and that spirit is a gift of the priesthood, of the clergy, and naturally enough moves on to the infallibility of the Papacy. It claims that the Papacy constitutes the organism of the Holy Ghost. If we accept that the basis of authority is settled. There is nothing to do but believe what is told us by these representatives. But we cannot believe in the infallibility of the Papacy, for the Popes have not always been consistent. Their teachings have not always been the same. More than one Pope has claimed the right to sit in the chair at the same time. Some Popes have been noble men, others have not. The wrongs sustained from the persecutions and inquisitions forbid us believing in their infallibility.

The Bible or book party is the orthodox Protestants. It claims the Bible as an infallible revelation from God to be accepted without a doubt. The spiritual teachings of the Bible as to the love of brotherhood, forgiveness of injuries, the striving toward perfection, all believe. But this party claims as infallible the biblical history, biography, literature, and poetry. The Bible is not free from historical and scientific contradictions. All Protestants have a profound reverence for the Bible, but all cannot say that everything in the Bible is infallible. There has hence arisen a third party, that of reason.

History justifies this party in spite of the claims of infallibility. The church and the construction of the Bible have justified slavery and persecution. Man is reasonable; nature is filled with reason. Religion without reason becomes or is liable to become superstition. The Rationalists, like the church and book parties, have gone to extremes and have claimed too much. It's a mistake for the Rationalists to deny the doctrine of the Catholic Church that there is a spirit of truth in the world to guide men. It's a mistake for the Rationalists to deny that God has spoken to the world by the holy men—the prophets, apostles, and Christ. The Protestant church is mistaken in limiting inspiration to the past. The true doctrine is that revelation and inspiration are continuous. God speaks today to the world with revelations of liberty and science. The Rationalists have gone too far in shutting man up in a little box by himself with but his own reason. The inspiration of God gives man understanding. The inbreathing, outpouring of man's mind and heart when coming near to God demonstrates this. Authority in religion is not alone in the church, the Bible, in reason; but in all of these, in all history, science, great poetry, and great experiences. Religious truth, right, authority is not isolated. It is part of all truth, fact, life, living, dying, time, eternity. That's religion. O, that these inspirations and realizations of truth and light may be yours and mine and may come to all the children of God.

FACTS THAT SOCIETY MUST REALIZE.

The Higher Criticism as Interpreted by Prof. David Swing.

"The Higher Criticism" was the theme discussed by Prof. Swing from the text: "Is not God in the height of Heaven? And behold the height of the stars how high they are! And thou sayest What does God know?" Prof. Swing said:

Perhaps all students and religious readers may afford to rejoice that certain religious scholars have called increased attention to the fact that there are two forms of criticism, under which objects, and thoughts, and books may pass. In art, the shoemaker may find some defect in the foot of a statue; meanwhile the face may be faultless. In music, the professor, who has made a special study of time and accent, may find fault with a battle hymn, which in its general sweep can move armies to heroic deeds and patriots to tears. The recent theological battle has become already such an affair of the past that it merits no allusion in these more quiet days, but it leaves behind it the thought that men of our times should be busy with the higher criticism of much besides the Bible: with the higher study of all that pertains to the education and morals of our race.

What dignifies the criticism of literature and art will dignify the criticism of human life and of all its beliefs and hopes. Hell has passed through as many shapes as there have been races and periods. No period has been able to picture hell for the next age. The races have stood around the idea with their differences of languages and tastes. Whoever desires to think most wisely about the unhappy realm must confine himself to the simple notion that sin and virtue cannot reach the same good, that sin must mark an unhappiness, just as fire will burn wood, just as poison will harm the body. A thousand shapes of hell may come and die from change of taste, and yet shall the general thought move on that the soul that sinneth shall perish as to its happiness and success.

The higher criticism is doing much for art. In Angelo's time and in subsequent days the sculptor was too zealous and busy over the physiology of the human form. Few are the Madonnas which offer us anything more than pleasing form. They all have the perfect forehead, nose, and cheek, but no one of them wears upon her face the sensibility of a mother—the traces of any infinite love. This higher criticism has been for a generation moving along through literature and there are many persons still in the world who are following the lower order of judgment and are satisfied with a certain play of humor.

The lesson of the hour is that to the higher criticism modern society must more and more repair with all it holds most dear. It must subject the home, the marriage altar, the pursuit of gold, the pursuit of pleasure, all its books, all its dramas, all its arts, its politics and religion, in a word, itself in all its greatness and thrilling interests, to that higher survey which destroys falsehood and infirmity and crowns all truth, power, and beauty.

A MATTER FOR ONE'S CONSCIENCE.

The Rev. S. J. McPherson on Amusements for the Christians.

The Rev. Simon J. McPherson preached about the Christians' relation to amusement at the Second Presbyterian Church last night with especial reference to the recent action of the General Assembly at Detroit. He said in substance:

The resolution of the General Assembly which advised Christians not to take part in amusements that you cannot take in Christ's name was a good one, and it is comprehensive. Its observance must be left to the session of each church and to individual conscience, as no law can be made on that subject.

The assembly singled out progressive euchre as something inconsistent, but the resolution was well lost. That game has run its course, and it is too much behind the times to condemn it. It was attacked because it was gambling. Now, I don't see what is the difference between euchre prizes and prizes given to successful students in many of our Christian colleges. The deliverance would be an effront to intelligent people. The game is too tiresome to last, and I cannot understand why it was singled out when there are such games in existence as poker, and, I might say, baccarat.

Cards are used to advantage in our insane asylums to break up the continuous and morbid line of thought. They do much good there and I think it is the place cards belong. In proper places and at proper times cards do not seem to me to be entirely bad. Its abuse is what is the matter. Gambling is an abhorrence and it bears the same relation to stealing as dueling does to murder.

In reviewing our popular amusements I can ask, are they Christian? The answer cannot be an unqualified yes or no—both are wrong. Amusements are not unchristian simply because they are amusements. Most of them are absolutely necessary and total abstinence from them is paramount to suicide; and, brethren, many is the funeral at which I have officiated which has been caused by this kind of suicide. The dance is often perverted and grossly debased—more than some of us know—but it is no more essentially immoral than poetry. One is grace in the body and the other grace in language. It all depends when, where, how, and with whom it is followed.

The theater is constantly abused—so is religion—and belongs to a sphere of relative morality and depends upon the degree in which it is indulged. How are we to determine what is right? We cannot decide it for another, the church cannot decide it for us, but it is a question of individual conscience. We might ask ourselves the question, Do these amusements actually do us harm? It is always a bad sign that this question of amusements should be given place in our thoughts at all.

KENWOOD'S NEW CHAPEL.

Pastor and Congregation Hold Their First Service with Fitting Ceremonies.

The Rev. J. J. Tobias and his congregation met in the new chapel of the Kenwood Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-second street and Berkeley avenue, at the formal dedication of the edifice yesterday. The services were simple and impressive. Mr. Tobias led in the responsive reading, beginning with the appropriate words: "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord," and the antiphon, "Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem!"

Dr. Trusdell introduced the Rev. Mr. Tiffany, who delivered the dedicatory sermon. It was a discourse defensive of the perfection of God's creation and his scheme of salvation. An afternoon service was held at 2:30 o'clock, Dr. Caldwell of the Oakland Methodist Church delivering the sermon; and an evening service at 7:30, at which the Rev. Lewis Curts preached.

In presenting the statement of the trustees, the President, J. R. Walls, noted the rapidity with which the work has been carried to completion. Feb. 12 the first earth was turned on the site, and Feb. 28 the corner-stone was laid in the midst of winter's rigors. The total cost of the site and building is $26,500, and a large part of that sum has been already subscribed. The structure is admirably designed for its final use, that of a chapel and Sunday-school room. Pressed brick and Portland brown stone are the exterior material. The cluster windows are glazed with art glass of simple designs bearing fitting words from the Bible. The arches in which they are set contribute, much to the grace of the building. A series of eave lights of mellow lines gives the interior, which is frescoed in a warm orange, a cheerful appearance. The wainscotings and chapel chairs are of oak. Variety is given to the outlines of the building by a recessed porch, supported upon a stone column at the northeast corner, and the balance is preserved by the bracketed tower rising from the second story line at the other corner of the front.

A camp-meeting service is announced for next Sunday, Children's day service the following week, and a patriotic service the last Sunday in the month, at which time Gen. Nelson A. Miles is expected to speak.

At the evening service $3,000 was subscribed, which, with the amounts previously pledged, will lift the entire debt of the church.

APPLAUSE FOR MAJ. M'CLAUGHRY.

Mr. Brobst's Praise of the Superintendent of Police Well Received.

The Rev. F. J. Brobst elicited a round of applause from his audience at Hooley's Theater yesterday afternoon by a complimentary reference to Maj. McClaughry.

The subject of the discourse was "Traps Set in the City for Young Men." In speaking of the dens of iniquity in Chicago, Mr. Brobst alluded to the closing of Clark's place on Madison street during the week. He said that George Hoffman, the representative of the brewers of the city, called upon Maj. McClaughry and demanded that this place be allowed to run. But Maj. McClaughry had the manhood to bid defiance to that mighty power, the brewers of Chicago.

In commenting upon the evils of gambling Mr. Brobst denounced the race-tracks, incidentally expressing great admiration for the noble animals themselves. He said he himself would enjoy seeing a horse go "a mile in 2:09," and that the ministers who admired good horses were in the "regular apostolic succession."

The music was furnished by Miss Charity Martin, who sang Holden's "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight," accompanied in the latter by Mr. John Skelton with the cornet; also by Miss Amy Owens, who played a flute solo arrangement of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly."

Sermons to Graduates.

The Rev. Frank O. Ballard preached the baccalaureate sermon before the class of [illegible] of the Austin High School yesterday evening at the Austin Presbyterian Church. The pulpit was decorated with roses and carnations and an audience was present composed of friends and relatives of the graduates which filled every portion of the auditorium. Mr. Ballard preached from the text: "And Seekest Thou Great Things for Thyself?"

At the Oak Park Methodist Church last evening a union service of all the churches in Oak Park and Ridgeland was held and the Rev. Dr. H. D. Kimball addressed the class of 1891 of the Oak Park High School. He chose for his text the words: "To them that hath shall be given and they shall have an abundance, but to them that hath not shall be taken away even that which they have."

MARINE NEWS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels at the Principal Ports.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 7.—[Special.]—Up—Milwaukee, 10:30 last night; La Salle, 1:05; Portage, 2; John B. Lyon, 2:20; Glengarry and consorts, 2; Niko and Churchill, 2:40; E. S. Tice and consorts, 3; Lilly, 4; Germania and barges, 5; Clyde, 5:15; Alma Munroe, 5:40; Atlantic, 6:30; Nyack, 6:40; City of Mackinac, M. H. Boyce, W. H. Wolf, 7:10; Canisteo and consorts, 7:15; Corona, 9; Jackson, 9:15; Servia and Moravia, 10; Colonial and consort, 11:30; Wright, Burnside, and William Home, 12; Northern Wave, 1; G. F. Williams, 2; George Spencer, 3:30; Griffin, 4; Jenks, Carpenter, 5:15; Western Reserve, 6:40; R. Wallace and consort, 7:15; Brockway dredge, 8:45; W. L. Frost, 8:45. Down—Maine, barges, 12; Rube Richards and consorts, 2; C. F. Curtiss and consort, 3; Norman, 3:15; D. W. Rust, Tokio, 3:30; Kalkaska, 4; Viking, Michigan, 4:20; Veronica, 5; W. H. Gratwick, 5:40; R. E. Shuck, 6; Wissahickon, 6:30; H. R. James, 6:40; Denver, 7; Pahlow and Delta, 8; Ed Smith No. 2 and barges, 8:30; Saranac, 8:40; John Mitchell, 9:15; Mark Hopkins and Losen, 10:15; Northerner, 10:30; America, 11:30; Pasadena, noon; Reindeer, 12:15; Osceola, 11:10; A. G. Lindsay, 1:30; Mecosta, 4; Parnell, 4:20; Iron Duke, consorts, 4; S. F. Hodge, 5; P. D. Armour, 6:30; Tower, Wadena, 6:40; Empire State, 6:45; W. B. Castle, raft, 7:15; Pueblo, 8:20. Arrived—United Empire, Arctic, Osceola, Wyoming No. 2, Jessie and consort.

SOUTH CHICAGO, June 7.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Menola, Matoa, Marion. Sailed—Steamers Marina, Corsica, Manchester.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., June 7.—[Special.]—Up—A. E. Spinner and consorts, 10:15 last night; Thomas Davidson, 6:40 a. m.; Tuscarora, 12:10; schr. Mineral State, 12:30; Hecla, 1 p. m.; Chenango and consorts, 3:10; Lansing, 3:20; Lackawanna, 4:30; Cumberland and consorts, 7; Lehigh, 7:05; Tempest and consorts, 7:20. Down last night—Nashua and consorts, 10:30; Nipigon and consorts, 10:35; Schoolcraft and consorts, 9:10; Pecan and consorts, 9:20; Neshota, 6:10 a. m.; Chemung, 10:15; schr. Elvissa, 10:20; schr. Belle Brown, 12:40; Saxon, 2:45 p. m.; Cuba, 2:50; Buffalo, 2:55; Cambria, 5:15; Roumania and consorts, 5:30; Simon Langell, 6; John C. Pringle and consorts, 6:25. Wind southeast, light; smoky.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., June 7.—[Special.]—Up—Roby, 5 a. m.; Iron King, Iron Queen, 7; Sparta, Sumatra, 8:30; St. Lawrence, Kirby, 10:30; Fountain City, Schoolcraft, Nester, Keweenaw, 12 m.; Weed, Joliet, 1 p. m.; Alberta, 2; Nipigon, Melbourne, Delaware, Blanchard, 4; Moran, Monarch, 6; Nyarza, 7:30. Down—Gladstone, 2 a. m.; Jay Gould, 3; Stimson, 4; Sauber, 8; Italia, Marsh, 9; Northern King, 11; Brazil, 1 p. m.; Owen, Pease, Planet, 2:20; Bradley, Brightie, Woolson, 3:30; Glidden, Warmington, Morse, 5:30; Flint, 7, Morey, Ewen, Chicago Board of Trade, 8.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 7.—The Welland Canal is now open for the locking of boats until 6 o'clock Sunday morning and from 9 o'clock Sunday evenings, the same as last season.

The Lena Behn Released.

EVANSTON, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Evanston life-saving crew after fifteen hours of hard work succeeded yesterday morning in pulling off into deep water the Lena Behn, the schooner stranded off Wilmette Thursday morning. The C. L. Fick, stranded off Rogers Park at the same time, is still hard on the sand bar.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Props. S. K. Martin, Marinette; Dunbar, Good Harbor; M. C. Neff, H. Soper, City of New York, M. T. Green, Muskegon; George Burnham, Mille Coquin Bay; M. F. Butters, S. Chipman, Colin Campbell, James Hilton, Ludington; George C. Markham, Charles Rietz, Joys, Manistee; H. B. Perene, Empire Pier. Schrs. H. O. Hanson, John Mark, Manistee; Rainbow, Snow Drop; Manistique; J. C. Bauer, Hunter Savidge, South Manistique; Nellie Mason, S. E. Hall, Alpena; City of Grand Haven, Pine Lake; H. M. Scove, Green Bay; O. R. Johnson, Muskegon. Sundries—Propellers Cayuga, Buffalo; City of Racine, Muskegon; W. J. Averill, Ogdensburg; City of Chicago, Puritan, St. Joe. Coal—Propellers Robert Mills, Quito, Ira H. Owen, John F. Eddy, Buffalo; schooner John Shaw, Buffalo. Light—Propeller Fred Pabst, Milwaukee. Iron ore—Propeller Merrimac, Escanaba. Salt—Propeller F. and P. M. No. 5, Manistee.

Cleared—Light—Propellers Butters, Ludington; Puritan, St. Joe; J. W. Wescott, Traverse City; F. Hinton, Garrot Bay; S. K. Martin, Marinette; Hayward, Escanaba. Schooners Peshtigo, Escanaba; Four Brothers, Frankfort; Libbie Nau, Squaw Creek. Sundries—Propellers Peerless, Duluth; Menominee, Muskegon; Soo City, Cheboygan. Grain—Propellers Syracuse, Conestoga, Russia, Inter Ocean, Buffalo; J. R. Langdon, Ogdensburg.

FASTER TRAINS TO MILWAUKEE.

Via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, Commencing Sunday, June 7th.

Leave Chicago.	Arrive Milwaukee.
8:30 a. m. daily.	11:00 a. m.
11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.	2:00 p. m.
3:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday.	5:30 p. m.
4:30 p. m. daily, except Sunday.	7:30 p. m.
5:30 p. m. daily.	8:00 p. m.
7:30 p. m. daily.	10:00 p. m.
11:00 p. m. daily.	1:30 a. m.

City Ticket Office, 207 Clark-st.—Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Fast and Luxurious Passenger Trains to the East.

The Pennsylvania Limited, that famous favorite with travelers who are willing to pay a little extra for quiet exclusiveness and entertaining specialties, runs as usual from Chicago every day at 5 p. m. to New York the next day at 7 p. m.; but the Pennsylvania Lines have placed in service a new train without extra fare—The Keystone Express, "No. 22"—which is destined to at once rise into popularity. It has new coaches, smoking, dining, and sleeping-cars and the Pullman vestibule from engine to rear platform. It is a fast train. Leaves Chicago at 10:45 a. m. every day and runs solid to New York next day at 2 p. m. It carries first-class passengers only. Try it.

Sleeper for Green Lake.

Sleeping-car service between Chicago and Green Lake, Wis., will be inaugurated for the season on Saturday, June 13. The car will leave Chicago at 3 p. m. daily except Sunday and arrive at Green Lake at 9:10 p. m., and returning will leave Green Lake at 11:20 p. m. daily except Saturday and arrive at Chicago at 6:25 a. m. Excursion tickets to all resorts are now on sale at the Chicago and Northwestern railway ticket offices, No. 208 Clark street, and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

A Grand Excursion.

The Union Pacific will send an excursion party into Yellowstone Park on July 9 which promises to be the grandest outing ever furnished by a railway. Concord coaches camping out, hunting and fishing en route, are among the attractions offered the tourist. For information and particulars call or address W. H. Knight, Gen. Agt., U. P. Ry., 191 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Big Four Route Change of Time.

Commencing Monday, June 8, the Cincinnati Day Express will leave at 9:15 a. m. instead of 9:30, arriving at 5:35 p. m. The night express leaves at 8:15 p. m.

Tourists,

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50-cent and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Mr. H. N. Hills, representing Kenyon Military Academy and Harcourt Place Seminary, Gambier, O., will be at the Hotel Woodruff June 8, 9, and 10. See advertisement in school column.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free

BOYD—At Montague, Mich., June 6, Jesse C. Boyd, aged 88 years, father of James Boyd, New York, Robert Boyd and Charles L. Boyd, Chicago, Mrs. Mary J. Easton and Mrs. Margaret Ferris, Albany, N. Y., and Mrs. Alidia Burton, Denver. Funeral Tuesday, at 1:30 p. m., from the residence of Robert Boyd, 5232 Jefferson-av. Burial private at Graceland.

BOURKE—June 7, Lizzie, beloved daughter of Margret and the late Patrick Bourke, at the residence of her mother, 72 West Indiana street, aged 15 years 3 months. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAHILL—Miss Mary Cahill, June 6. Funeral Tuesday, at 11:30 a. m. from her late residence, 373 Center-st., to Church of the Immaculate Conception, where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

CHILDS—Sunday evening, June 7, Elmer E. Childs, only son of Henry L. and Cordelia L. Childs, aged 6 years and 3 months.

FERRIS—Died June 7, at his residence, 162 Springfield-av., Chicago, Capt. Erastus H. Ferris, aged 68. Services at Congregational Church, Batavia, Ill. Batavia and Aurora papers please copy.

HOGAN—At his residence, 274 N. Hoyne-av., Lyman J. Hogan, beloved husband of Bridget Hogan (nee Bohan). Funeral Tuesday, June 9, to St. Columbkill's to C. M. & St. P. Ry. to Calvary. Hartford, Conn., Newark, N. J., and Minonk, Ill., papers please copy.

HAMILTON—At his residence, 139 W. 15th-st., Sunday, June 7, William Hamilton. Funeral notice hereafter.

JACOBS—Mrs. Paulina Jacobs, at Kansas City, Mo., May 30. Burial in this city at Graceland June 1. Friends and relatives wishing to visit daughters of the deceased will find them at the residence of Mrs. J. Schwartz, 345 West Adams-st., where they will remain in the city for a few days.

KINTZLE—Died at 551 Wabash-av. June 7, William H. Kintzle, aged 49 years and 6 months; formerly soldier Company A, Ninety-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Notice of funeral hereafter. Philadelphia, Pa. papers please copy.

KIRKLAND—At the residence of his sister, 40 Scott-st., Chicago, June 7, 1891, William Kirkland, in the 34th year of his age. Funeral private. Burial at Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

LUST—Mrs. Lizzie Lust, aged 27 years and 6 months. Funeral from residence, 139 Townsend street, Wednesday at 2 p. m. Carriages to Graceland.

McPHERSON—June 6, 1891, at her residence, 1 Park-av., Mary Augusta McPherson, wife of H. H. McPherson, aged 60 years. Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

PURINTON—Lottie Louise Purinton, 9 years of age, only child of George L. and Seppie Blodget Purinton. Funeral at house, 6521 Harvard street, Englewood, at 1 p. m. Tuesday, June 9.

SCHUMACHER—Charles F. Schumacher, aged 67 years 5 months. Funeral Tuesday, 1 p. m., from his late residence, 622 Washburne-av.

WILKEN—At parents' residence, Lansing, Ill., June 6, 1891, beloved wife of Officer Fred H. Wilken, (nee Boldenow), aged 23 years. Funeral from parents' residence at 11:30 a. m. Monday, June 8.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Monday:

For Illinois and Indiana, light showers, warmer, southerly winds.

For Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds.

For North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, light showers, warmer, southerly winds.

For Colorado, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, June 8, 1 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity for 24 hours ending 7 p. m. June 8: Generally fair; warmer.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex	29.88	76	80	E	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D	29.70	70	84	S	Cl'udy	....
Boston, Mass	30.04	62	70	S. W	Fair	....
Buffalo, N. Y	30.12	66	82	N. E	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill	29.94	74	80	E	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C	30.00	78	86	S. W	Cl'udy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.66	76	80	S	Fair	....
Chicago	30.06	56	66	N. E	Fair	....
Cincinnati, O	30.04	62	68	N. E	Clear	....
Cleveland, O	30.12	60	74	E	Clear	....
Fort Custer, Mont	29.76	62	78	N. E	Clear	†
Davenport, Ia	30.02	64	66	S. E	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo	29.70	82	84	S. E	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia	29.98	62	62	E	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich	30.14	62	68	S. E	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas	29.94	66	68	S. W	Fair	....
Dubuque, Ia	30.06	64	68	E	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn	30.04	52	52	N. E	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex						
Erie, Pa	30.12	62	64	N. E	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex	29.90	80	82	S. W	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.08	68	74	E	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis	30.12	62	68	N. E	Clear	....
Helena, Mont						
Huron, S. D	29.82	66	70	S	Clear	....
Indianapolis, Ind	30.02	62	66	E	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla	30.00	76	84	S	Cl'udy	†
Kansas City, Mo	29.94	58	68	N	Rain	.01
Keokuk, Ia	29.98	58	68	E	Cl'udy	.08
Knoxville, Tenn	30.00	66	74	S	Cl'udy	.02
La Crosse, Wis	30.00	66	72	S. E	Clear	....
Louisville, Ky	29.96	72	82	N. E	Cl'udy	†
Manistee, Mich	30.10	52	70	Calm	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	30.08	60	60	N. E	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.10	58	66	N	Clear	....
Minnedosa						
Montreal	30.02	66	76	W	Fair	....
Moorhead, Minn	29.82	70	72	S. E	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn	29.92	70	86	N. W	Cl'udy	1.01
New Orleans, La	29.94	72	86	E	Rain	.08
New York City	30.12	58	60	S. W	Cl'udy	.14
Norfolk, Va	30.06	60	74	N. E	Rain	†
Omaha, Neb	30.02	52	60	W	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y	30.12	54	64	N	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla	29.96	78	82	S	Fair	†
Philadelphia, Pa	30.14	56	56	N	Fair	.20
Port Huron, Mich	30.18	54	62	N. E	Clear	....
Rapid City, S. D						
Rochester, N. Y						
St. Louis, Mo	29.88	72	76	N	Cl'udy	.32
St. Paul, Minn	30.00	68	72	S. E	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.68	76	78	N	Clear	....
Sandusky, O						
Sioux City, Ia	29.96	62	66	S. W	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill	29.96	62	64	E	Cl'udy	.02
Springfield, Mo	29.90	62	70	N. E	Cl'udy	.60
Toledo, O	30.16	58	62	E	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss	29.88	72	86	S	Rain	.01
Portland, Ore						
San Francisco, Cal						

†Inappreciable.

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Queenstown—Arrived, Alaska, New York.

Havre—Arrived, La Bretagne, New York.

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CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON..............Manager.
First Time Thursday Night.
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☆ THE 5TH EXTRAVAGANZA SEASON.
American Extravaganza Co.
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☆ SINBAD ☆
OR, THE MAID OF BALSORA.
Owing to the elaborate character of the production the CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE will be closed until JUNE 11. On that night the curtain will be raised precisely at 8 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 11.
As there is a Large Demand for Seats, patrons of the theater will please apply early.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

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Augustin Daly's Company.
Commencing Tonight. Every evening this week and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
THE LAST WORD.
Next Week—Mon., Tues., and Wed. Mat., "RAILROAD OF LOVE." Wed., Thur., and Fri. Eves. and Sat. Mat., "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL." Sat. Night, "LOVE'S LABORS LOST." Monday, June 22—Third and last week, Mon., Tues., and Wed. Mat., "A NIGHT OFF." Wed. Eve., "TAMING OF THE SHREW." Thurs., "AS YOU LIKE IT." Fri., Sat. Mat., and Sat. Night, "SEVEN-TWENTY-EIGHT."
SEATS and BOXES on sale for the season.

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5 Races Today, with 58 Entries.
STARTING AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION..............................75 Cents
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Al Hayman and Will J. Davis..............Proprietors
COULD NOT GET THEIR NOSE IN.
Last Night Hundreds Turned Away.
James T. Powers
—AND
A STRAIGHT TIP.
Again Tonight at 8 o'clock.
WED—Matinees—SAT.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATER.
YOU WILL LAUGH TILL YOU CAN'T REST!
WHEN YOU WITNESS
Joseph Arthur's Famous Comedy-Drama,
BLUE JEANS!
Every Night at 8.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2.

THE ALHAMBRA.—Telephone 8142.
H. R. JACOBS..............Sole Manager
Admission..............25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00
TONIGHT at 8, } H. R. Jacobs' Own Company in
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Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
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THE PANORAMA OF THE
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Open Every Day from 8:30 a. m. till 10:30 p. m.

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New Wax Figures. Unequaled Entertainment.

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The only War Museum in America, Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

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Havlin's Tariff—15, 25, 35, 50, 75.
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—ONLY—
A Farmer's Daughter
Next Sunday—The Way of the World.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
VARIETY.
THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,
—J. W. KELLY—
100—ADMISSION—100

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1891.

THE two bills amendatory of the City Election law having been ordered to a third reading in the House, there is now no doubt as to their passage. They will slip through with ease when the order of bills on third reading is reached. The utter absence of opposition to these measures shows how fully their necessity is appreciated by all.

THE Board on Geographical Nomenclature organized some time since in pursuance of an act of Congress has made a second report. Among the other changes which it reports are the following: Aquia Creek for Acquia Creek; Drewry's Bluff for Dreury's Bluff; Marthas Vineyard for Martha's Vineyard; Fort Monroe for Fortress Monroe; Haiti for Hayti; Cape Haitien for Cape Haytien; Bermuda for the Bermudas; and Colon for Aspinwall, the official name given the city by the Colombian Government.

THE *Post* intimates that the fact that this paper is the holder of a small amount of stock in the Exposition company is the reason why it opposes the destruction of its building. THE TRIBUNE is ready to turn over to the publisher of the *Post* all the rents, profits, and emoluments accruing from that stock and hopes they will add as much to his wealth as they have to that of its present holder. If the publisher of the *Post* thinks the course of this paper has been influenced by its Exposition shares it will turn them over to him and see if they produce the effect on him which he thinks they have produced on THE TRIBUNE, and make him an opponent of the removal of the building on the Lake-Front. It would be worth while to see if the *Post* is actuated by the motives which it seems to think govern others.

THE will of the late T. Linton Waters of Salem, Mass., who will be well remembered in Chicago by the old-timers, has just been published. It contain the following bequest: "To my cousin, W. C. Waters, I give my venerable umbrella (now in perfect order), the carved handle bearing a silver plate, purchased of the late Stephen Aborn in 1847. I hope the said umbrella may always be kept in good order." To those who were acquainted with this old-school gentleman it will not be regarded as a sign of eccentricity that he wished to care for an old umbrella. The remarkable features of the case are, first, that he could have kept an umbrella in perfect order for forty-four years, and second, that he could have prevented it from being stolen during that long period.

THE transit of the planet Mercury across the solar disk May 6 last seems to have begun fully 71 seconds of time sooner than the computed date. As only the beginning of the transit was observed in the United States, the sun and planet having set before the close, it is not possible to say till observers in other parts of the world have been heard from just what is the error indicated by the precocity of the celestial traveler in getting between us and the sun nearly a minute and a quarter sooner than he ought to have been there. If the time of egress were equally early, giving the computed interval for the transit, the error was one of longitude, not of latitude, and probably this was the case. The resulting correction to the elements of the planet's orbit will be a rather important one in theoretical astronomy, and especially so if it should take such a form as to help in solving the long pending problem of the movement of the perihelion point in his orbit. The rate of that motion is supposed to be nearly twice as great as can be accounted for by the theory of gravitation unless on the hypothesis that inside his path around the sun some other body or bodies exist as members of the solar system. It may be remembered that Lescarbault in France, Tice at St. Louis, Watson in Wyoming, and Swift at Denver, all claimed to have seen some such object or objects, but the evidence is not deemed sufficiently conclusive to warrant a present belief that the observers were not mistaken.

THE Telford Burnhamites held their little mass-meeting at Central Music Hall Saturday night and made their last wail to the Legislature and the people to be allowed to turn over to the Illinois Central the Michigan avenue block between Monroe and Adams, thus splitting the city's frontage in two, and to be given permission to shear 150 feet off the three other blocks so as to make a street for their beloved railway.

It was all in vain. The people have set their faces like a flint against surrendering an inch of the four blocks, and the session is so near its close that the Legislature can do nothing for the Burnhamites if it would. The grand Burnhamite project of a year ago, which was to furnish a World's Fair site on the Lake Front and to make a grand system of docks and wharves for the commerce of the inland seas, has petered out into a meeting of a handful of people pleading for permission for a railroad company to sprawl over the most valuable property owned by the city. It reminds one of the road which started out broad and smooth but which dwindled in size as it went on, until it became a cartway, and then a footpath, and then a squirrel track up a tree, ending in a hole in the trunk.

There might have been a better ending had the railroad company dealt honestly with the people. It conceived the idea, however, that it had them on the hip; that their anxiety first to get a World's Fair site, and next to have the Lake-Front put in decent condition for the Exposition, was so great that they would submit to any amount of plundering and would accept any conditions of surrender. That corporation has learned its mistake by this time. The day for compromises and agreements is past. Nothing remains but to wait with philosophical calmness the decision of the Supreme Court. When that has been given and the city's rights on the Lake-Front have been put beyond question, then, if the railroad gives evidence of a proper spirit, Chicago may feel inclined to deal with it with justice tempered with generosity.

THE ILLINOIS WORLD'S FAIR APPROPRIATION.

The House has fixed the appropriation for the Illinois World's Fair exhibit at $750,000. The Senate will not agree to that amendment and will insist on the round million. It is impossible for the first-named branch of the Legislature to do otherwise than to recede from its amendment. When the question comes to a vote the squabble of last week will be forgotten and the Speaker will see the impolicy of putting himself in opposition to all the other members of the delegation from his county and to the wishes of their constituents and his own.

The "sober second thought" of the members of the House will tell them this is an occasion where "economy" is a waste of money. To cut down the Illinois appropriation a quarter of a million is to cut down those of about all the other States and thus injure seriously an exposition the success of which will redound to the credit of the entire State, while its failure will disgrace, not Chicago alone but all Illinois. There are many States which are beginning to see that they have done too little for the Fair. Although they have ample funds to draw on, all except the newer States profited by the direct tax refund. Kentucky, which has done so poorly by the Fair, got $600,000, and Wisconsin, which is equally indifferent, a larger sum. New York, which has done nothing, got over two millions, and Missouri was a large beneficiary.

If Illinois appropriates a million the forty-three other Commonwealths will feel that they must bestir themselves. But if this State shows signs of a lack of interest the others will cease troubling themselves about the matter, and their cities and citizens will become equally indifferent. So the reduction of the Illinois appropriation by a quarter of a million would mean the loss of many millions in the country at large. It would amount to throwing away a hundred thousand dollars in some States, $200,000 in others, and half a million in others. Are there any members of the Legislature who think that is an economic way to do business? Would not it be the height of extravagance and wastefulness to save one dollar and thereby lose ten?

As has been said so often, the giving of a million dollars that Illinois may make a creditable exhibit at the Fair, and thus advertise itself throughout the world, will not impose a burden on a solitary taxpayer. The happy windfall of $970,000—the return in the very nick of time by the General Government of the war tax—puts it in the power of the Legislature to provide amply for all the needs of the Fair without calling on the people.

THE TRIBUNE is confident that when it comes to the pinch the members of the House will pay more heed to the honor of their State than to the suggestions of petty politicians who see party in everything, or of false economists who cannot see how a little saving in the wrong place means a great loss, and will vote for the million dollars which is needed to maintain the dignity of the third State in the Union and the one within whose limits the greatest Exposition the world has known is to be held.

IMMIGRATION AND THE TARIFF.

In the June number of the *Forum* there is an article on the immigration question by the Hon. William McAdoo of New Jersey, for four terms Congressman from that State, an Irish Democrat and a free-trader. The following extracts will give an idea of the conclusions at which the author arrives:

> A very high or substantially prohibitory tariff in the United States is bound to force, in spite of all mere restrictive measures, a large, unhealthy, undesirable, abnormal immigration of those who care nothing, and desire to know less, about our citizenship, an immigration which is inimical to American labor and contrary to the best interests of the whole country. . . .
>
> He is the unfortunate wretch who, without choice or provision, is chased by starvation and immediate necessity, together with his more wretched family, into the crowded hold of a great steamship, to seek the market closed by a prohibitory tariff to the goods which he produced in his native land. He comes here, in most instances, seeking temporary relief from grinding poverty, with intention to return with his gain to the land of his birth. We have shut out the cheap foreign watch, blanket, tin sheet, glass pane, and steel rail; but the cheaper foreign worker, hand to hand with hunger, underbids American labor in the home market that we boast was made for it alone.

He holds, in brief, that duties which keep the European workman from sending his product to this country force him to come to the United States to do his work, and that it is better the product should be let in free so that the maker of it may stay at home. It is his opinion that free trade with Europe would check what he looks on as the undesirable immigration of foreign workmen in protected industries.

Is it true that heavy duties on foreign goods are the cause of the great and increasing migration from Europe to this country? Is it true, as Mr. McAdoo claims, that the increase of 61,843 in the arrivals during the last nine months as compared with the corresponding months of 1889-'90 is due to the McKinley bill? Of that increase 48,179 was due to the greater number of Bohemians, Hungarians, Poles, Russians, Italians, and Arabs. Of the arrivals put down as Germans a number were from Eastern Europe. Very few of the persons coming from the above-named countries are workers in a protected industry. They are almost all farm peasants or common laborers, and are not, as a class, as intelligent or as desirable as mechanics and artisans.

The statistics of importation since last summer show that far more European manufactures are coming into this country than before the McKinley bill passed, and its supporters brag of the fact and point with pride to the greater revenue pouring into the Treasury. Hence none of this increased European immigration were deprived of employment by the McKinley bill and forced to this country thereby in search of work and food. Singular that a man of McAdoo's astuteness could make such a blundering assertion in a magazine article.

A great part of the labor which comes is unskilled, and competes only with similar unskilled and unprotected American labor. The Italians rarely go into the factories and mills. Neither do the Russians, Hungarians, Poles, or Bohemians, nor many of the Irish of the first generation. The bulk of the people who come to the United States from Europe are country and village folk, and the complaint in Europe now is, not of a scarcity of factory hands but of farm laborers.

Mr. McAdoo imagines Austrian workmen whom the McKinley bill has thrown out of work clamoring for employment at the doors of American factories and saying:

> We were happy in our native land; we loved our homes, our institutions, our traditions, customs, and habits; but you reached your powerful arm over the sea and took away our bread, and now, perforce, we stand here at your door and beg for work. We did you no harm in the dear old land we left; we ate your wheat and pork, and thought kindly of you, and wished you well. We see your own workers here clamoring for work themselves; we are their brothers, and do not wish to interfere with them; but hunger is cruel.

This would sound well on the stump or in Congress, but is out of place in a magazine article. There is no evidence that any men are talking thus, least of all Austrians. The imports from Austria, by the way, have increased since the passage of the McKinley bill, and therefore no Austrians have been thrown out of work in consequence of it. And the same is true of Russia, Poland, Bohemia, France, Belgium, Germany, Britain, Ireland, Hungary, Italy, Servia, and Arabia. Nobody in those countries has been deprived of employment by reason of the McKinley bill, for the imports have largely increased since it passed, as its organs and advocates point out and boast of.

So much as to the effect of our high tariff on European immigration. Now as to Mr. McAdoo's assertion that it is better for this country to have the foreign product of the workman than it is to have the product and the producer. If Mr. McAdoo had the power he would legislate so that a German woolen weaver, English spinner or steel-maker, or French silk-worker, a Belgian glass-maker, a Swiss watch-maker should stay in Germany, England, or France, Belgium or Switzerland, work there, and send his goods to this country, where they would be let in duty-free, part payment to be made in American bread and meat to be shipped across the ocean, and the remainder in our gold, silver, and bonds. As a matter of fact only Britain and Belgium buy our food-stuff to any extent, while France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia exclude our food-stuffs in order to give their own farmers a monopoly and high prices.

The Republican policy is the opposite of this. If a manufactured product is to be consumed here, it is thought better that the worker should live here and spend his wages in this country. It is not considered economic to have a man in Britain, France, Germany, Austria, or Belgium working for Americans, thus involving the expense of sending his pay across the ocean to him. It is thought better to domicile him in New Jersey, New England, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, or Illinois, so that when he gets the pay for his work he may exchange it for food and goods made by Americans and not by foreign workmen; that he may buy his milk, butter, vegetables, fruit, poultry, and eggs, which could not be sent to him across the ocean, from American neighbors; and that he may pay rent to the owner of an American house or buy one, the construction of which will give employment to American artisans. In short, the Republican idea is that the nearer the producer is to the consumer the more economically and profitably can they carry on their exchanges.

Mr. McAdoo was born in Europe. He is an intelligent man. His State has a large foreign population. It is dotted with manufacturing cities and towns filled with them. He has many of the qualifications for a thoughtful study of the immigration question. But he has attempted to twist a discussion which was prompted by the crimes of Italian convicts in New Orleans—who left their homes because the Italian Government wanted to shoot them, and not because of any American tariff—into an argument in favor of free trade and the opening of American ports to the competitive products of Europeans, with the cutting in two of the American wage scale as the inevitable result. He has failed to show either that high tariffs provoke an "unhealthy, undesirable, and abnormal" immigration or that it is for the interest of this country that any of the city wageworkers should be fed, clothed, and housed 3,000 miles beyond our shores, instead of having all their wants supplied by those who take the goods they make.

THE ROYAL BACCARAT SCANDAL.

Whatever may be the issue of the baccarat scandal now on trial in England the world at large will care little as to the fate of Sir William Gordon-Cumming. Few persons will care whether he cheated or not—whether he raised the stakes when he saw a card turned in his favor or whether he surreptitiously withdrew his money when he saw the chances going against him. Few persons will care for the result of the scandal as it may affect Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, the parvenus of Tranby Croft, Gen. Owen Williams and Lord Coventry, who had a hand in the game, Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Greene and Mr. Berkeley Levett, the gossipers who precipitated the scandal, or Lady Brooke, the Prince's favorite female friend, whom his wife does not recognize or admit into her society.

The interest of the English people and of the world centers in the part which the heir-apparent to the throne, the first gentleman in England, the arbiter of social customs, the coming head of the church, has played in this scandal. The prominence of the case grows out of the following revelations: 1. That the Prince of Wales has been the intimate friend of Sir William G. Cumming, who did the cheating, for twenty-three years. 2. That he had been "plunging" at a horse-race and won immense stakes (reported to be $125,000) on his betting the day he went to Tranby Croft. 3. That he habitually plays gambling games at gentlemen's houses when he visits them. 4. That he looks upon gambling debts as debts of honor, and yet when one of the jurors had the courage to ask him whether he saw the cheating he cavalierly gave his friend away. 5. That he was the "banker" in the game when the cheating was done—a blackleg game which always is played for gambling purposes, like faro, and thereby gave to gambling and card-sharps the influence of his social position and the countenance of royalty. 6. That he carries about with him the counters to be used in gambling games at the country houses where he visits. 7. That on this particular occasion, knowing that swindling was going on, he stood pat as the banker, while Sir William did the cheating with the royal layout.

This is the plain story as told by the cablegrams in this latest revelation of life in the high social and aristocratic families of England.

Without assuming any superiority in virtue or morals it is impossible to conceive of a similar occurrence in America. We do not forget that it was an American Minister at the Court of St. James who introduced the game of poker in English aristocratic circles. But it is impossible to conceive a parallel case. Of course we have no official who exactly corresponds with the Prince of Wales, but what would be thought of President Harrison or Secretary Blaine if they carried gambling tools with them when they made friendly visits, played blackleg games habitually for large stakes, and consented to act as bankers where card-sharps were playing and associated intimately with an unsavory crowd of men and women? It is safe to say that it would damn them forever in the estimation of the American people. It is equally safe to say that no politician in this country could hope to secure office if such a revelation were made during his candidacy. No audience would rise to receive him in court or out of it. No audience would tolerate the sight of him sitting on the seat of honor beside the Chief Justice, nor would the Chief Justice or any other Judge recognize him as a guest. How long will the English people tolerate it? That courageous juror who asked a question of the Prince of Wales which Sir Charles Russell wished to but did not dare to ask may set a popular fashion. Many others may follow his example and go to asking suggestive questions of the government and of each other. They may ask some very uncomfortable questions as to the favorite vices and practices of the representatives of royalty and of the gilded creatures in their aristocracy. English radicalism and republicanism will not be slow to improve their opportunities. They may even ask the masses of the English people whether the successor to Queen Victoria shall be a gambler. Democracy has been making great progress of late. It is growing bold. It has reached a point where it is not afraid to ask any question of any titled personage and to demand an answer. This scandal may yet jeopardize a throne.

STRENGTH OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

An article in another column presents some interesting statistical figures obtained in response to letters of inquiry addressed to officers of the twenty-eight State organizations which now hold charters from the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. Some of these failed to reply and others refused to do so, but the majority sent answers which, though couched in round numbers, are probably as near the truth as could be expected. They show a total membership of about 750,000 for the fifteen States reported, with estimates of 150,000 for the F. M. B. A., 250,000 for the Patrons of Husbandry, and 800,000 for the various negro organizations in the South understood to have been formed with similar ostensible objects. The total of all is a little less than 2,000,000, from which 20 per cent may be deducted for women and minors. This leaves an effective voting strength of at least 1,600,000, or, allowing 450,000 for the States not reported, close to one-fifth of all the votes that may be expected to be cast at the next Presidential election. Probably this estimate will include the gains yet to be made between now and November of next year, as the associations are so well organized as to leave little room for additions from the classes which form the great bulk of the present membership. A vote of this magnitude is a highly important one, and it will be interesting to know the direction in which it is likely to be cast.

The reports indicate that about three-fourths of the membership can be depended upon to vote for the most ultra measures advocated in the Ocala and St. Louis platforms. They favor the abolition of National banks, the unlimited (free) coinage of silver, and the Subtreasury scheme for issuing billions of fiat notes to be lent to farmers (if not others) at low rates of interest. Opinions are divided as to the expediency of putting up independent Presidential candidates on a third party platform next year. A good many say it will depend largely upon the attitude of the Republican and Democratic platforms and candidates in regard to Alliance measures, but it is not improbable the point will be decided rather by their estimates of voting strength next summer. If they cannot then count on more than a quarter of the vote they may decide the greatest amount of power can be exerted by playing between the two old parties, while if they think they can muster votes enough to elect they will place a Richmond of their own in the field. Possibly that point will be decided on at the meeting to be held in Washington the 22d of February next, which is called for the purpose of taking action on the third party question. It is said to be the intention to have an organization in every State of the Union previous to that date.

There is reason to believe that instead of the numerical force of the organization increasing between now and then it will diminish. Doubtless the Alliance orators will do all they can to gain fresh converts and arouse those already in the ranks, but the next nine months will offer plenty of time for sober thought among the people and consideration of the consequences that would follow a riding into power by the Alliance. It can hardly be supposed possible their insane counsels will prevail. The common sense of the American people will by next February see that to follow the Alliance policy would simply be to blow a huge financial bubble in this now prosperous country, which would burst in a brief time and involve all classes in a common ruin.

CHANCE FOR THE COMPANIES TO MAKE FUEL GAS.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., tells of the invention there of a great improvement in the manufacture of fuel gas for metallurgical and other purposes. The works when completed will consume nearly fifty tons of coal per day, each ton of which will produce about 120,000 cubic feet of gas containing as high as 60 per cent of combustible matter, and also a larger quantity of ammonia and coal tar than has ever before been obtained by any process. The mode of operation is said by a Chicago gas man to be similar to that of Loomis, and it appears also to be partially identical with the process in use at No. 334 Franklin street in this city, the gas being produced "in one act." The fuel is fed into a hopper at the top of the producer, and blasts of steam and air are introduced radially through pipes just above the grate. The principle claimed is that in the incandescent bed of fuel the heat is so great as to decompose all the steam admitted, while in the upper part of the producer the temperature is kept sufficiently low to permit the formation of ammonia without decomposition.

Would it not be well for the Chicago gas companies to adopt the new process? One of their officials is quoted as admitting that "the discovery enables the manufacture of fuel gas from coal at a much cheaper rate than that now attainable," so it would seem the value of the new process is conceded by men who may be presumed to know. It would not require the laying of new mains for the serving of a large part of the city with fuel gas. The plant and works of the old Consumers' company on Thirteenth street are connected with some eighty-four miles of idle mains, with nearly 14,000 service connections in the best portions of two out of the three divisions of the city. That plant, costing over a million dollars and at present superfluous, could be put to valuable use for the production and distribution of a good fuel gas for domestic purposes, furnished at a price so low as to render it desirable as a substitute for coal in thousands of houses and offices. At 50 cents per 1,000 feet it would be used by thousands of consumers, and the number would be largely increased by such a further reduction in price as could be afforded by the companies after allowing themselves a moderate profit. Apparently there is not much prospect of our obtaining the much-talked-of natural gas from the Indiana fields, but if it should come along at some time in the future the companies would then have established a patronage of great value for extension by the use of the natural product as far as available by mixture with the artificial product or otherwise. And while thus finding remunerative employment for their now practically idle mains the companies could well afford to reduce the price of illuminating gas to $1 per 1,000 to the private consumer, instead of limiting that figure to the bills paid by the municipality.

The gas companies cannot afford to stand idly by and see the inventiveness of modern genius sweep past them in the race for success. If they are content to become fossilized they will be not the least losers by the foolish resolve to stand still while all else is advancing. They have had proof of the progressive tendency of the age in their recent inability to grasp by means of a trust the full benefit of the cheapening in the methods of gas manufacture developed within the last few years, and will receive further practical proof in being displaced by the electric-lighting companies unless they exhibit a little more adaptiveness to the new conditions. They have it in their power to furnish the means of abolishing a great part of the smoke nuisance in this city by the furnishing of an acceptable fuel gas at rates that will reasonably remunerate them for the outlay while finding employment for now idle capital. It remains to be seen whether they are wise enough to recognize the existence of the inevitable, or will delay till it is too late to do more than mourn for lost opportunity.

ALL ON A DEAD LEVEL.

A financial exchange says: "The real Western idea of railways will yet have to be dealt with. It is to assimilate freight service to the postal service, a uniform rate for each unit of classified freight regardless of length of haul, and all points of the country to be put on one and the same footing as producers."

A glorious condition of things we should have were that policy carried out. It would result in putting all parts of the country on the same dead level commercially, such as would be obtained in the physical world by cutting down the mountains, using the material to fill up all the water courses, and prohibiting the erection of buildings lest their unpleasant prominence should mar the beauty of the scene and violate the law of absolute equality for all sorts and conditions of men. It would be of a piece with an enactment for abolishing differences of stature by placing in every township a Procrustean bed where short men should be stretched out to the standard and the tall ones cut down to it. Its legitimate consequence would be a law providing the death penalty for any one who should dare to own or enjoy anything, even a thought, not shared by his fellows, abolishing all family ties, all stimulus to exertion, and in short a reducing of the people to the state of semi-savagery from which their ancestors emerged only a few centuries ago.

Yet this is the tendency of Alliance doctrines. So much may not be proposed now, or even thought of, but the demands already formulated are strictly in line with this grand leveling program. It is asked that money shall be made so plentiful that people can get hold of it without earning it, and that its use will be of little value to the holder. Of course it is thought that property can be bought with that kind of "money," and if there were no mistake about this it would mean that food, clothing, and luxuries could be purchased without a real equivalent in the shape of work done by the buyer, and that he could obtain possession of a residence in the city or farm in the country on equally easy terms. The mischief of such an arrangement would be that more than one, in fact several persons might want possession of the same piece of property, and the dead level could only be preserved by shutting all of them out from enjoyment or use of it. Besides, if a man could get all the money he wanted from the National Treasury, and felt sure of his ability to buy with it what he wanted, there would no longer be an inducement to work in raising grain, or making shoes or clothing, or building houses to supply the wants of others. Here again we would have the dead level in the shape of general unproductiveness, which would soon mean general starvation, because where everybody was a walking delegate there would be no revenues to sustain his dignity.

The Alliance cranks who profess to want to see arrangements under which the same rate would be charged for carrying freight a thousand miles as for fifty ought to ask themselves how they would like to see the same rule applied to their own hours of labor or bushels of grain. If they would once think long enough on the subject to see the absurdity of this position they might perhaps be able to apply the same reasoning to some other of the foolish notions they entertain and to realize that their demands are about equally impracticable as is that of the child who cries because his nurse will not give him the moon for a plaything.

BANKER WALES has a much better pedigree to fall back on than that grandchild of his can boast.

THE proper thing for Mr. Ingalls to do now while there is a temporary lull in things generally is to send out an authoritative and unequivocal denial of his next published interview.

"MR. DEPEW," observed Sharpson, "would never make a good ball-player."

"No," said Phlatz. "He scatters his hits. That's an easy one."

"Think you're smart, don't you? That isn't it at all. He'd want to do all the coaching in his own private car."

A JOURNALISTIC agitator in Detroit utters an impassioned cry for a new and reformed circus, without any clown and with only one ring. How about the reserved seats at double price, the lemonade, and the get-your-tickets-for-the-concert features?

A CANADA exchange says millions of dead fish are floating on the surface of Lake Ontario. No person in particular claims to have slain them, and we reproduce the item without hesitation as the first fish story of the season that bears the evidence on its face of being true.

IN spite of ourselves we cannot forget that George Francis Train must be nearly half way round the globe and will soon be headed in this direction again.

LOUISIANA is suffering from a protracted drought. If Louisiana were as sorry as it ought to be over its lottery infamy its tears would bedew the soil in abundance.

We hunted the fleet Itata
Over the deep blue watah,
And after a long and weary chase
In port at last we caughtah.

IS IT not about time to try the Rev. George Jacob Schweinfurth for heresy?

PERSONALS.

Ex-Senator Ingalls will deliver the Fourth of July oration at Eldorado, Kas.

Mr. W. E. D. Stokes is mentioned as the probable successor of the late Gen. Spinola in Congress from New York. His principal qualifications are said to number between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

Dom Pedro and twenty-four persons of his suite put up at an Alpine hotel, which was run on royal principles during his stay, and, when he came to pay the bill, dazed the proprietor by settling in Cook's coupons.

Princess Helene Sangusko, at one time a noted Polish beauty, died last month. She was one of the most influential women at the court of Napoleon III. and was vainly sought in marriage by Napoleon, prior to his introduction by Evans to the Countess Eugénie Montijo.

Prof. Tyndall is a modest sort of an invalid. He writes a letter to the London *Times* saying that he is getting along as well as could be expected, and would the editor please be kind enough to suspend the daily bulletins concerning his health, which only worry and weary the public and his friends.

Rudyard Kipling is touched up in vinegary style by Ouida, who remarks in a letter to the London *Times* that England is not literary critical, "and a young man has of late been hailed by it as a fine writer when he has neither knowledge of style nor common acquaintance with grammar, and should be whipped and put in a corner like a naughty child for his impudence in touching pen and ink without knowing how to use them."

The Governor of Michigan receives this handsome send-off from the Detroit *Tribune*: "Last evening Gov. Winans and several members of his staff went to the circus. This is something which he could appreciate. It was just about his size. He is considerable of a circus himself. Gov. Winans will leave Detroit this morning, providing he is large enough of body and soul to be found and loaded into a 'bus. No one in particular will insist upon his stay being prolonged."

Prince George of Greece, who received the thanks of the Czar for rescuing his cousin, the Czarowitz, from the mad Japanese, is a young Hercules. He is almost six feet four inches tall, and is built in proportion. His natural strength has been increased by his service in the navy. While in the Danish navy he was the idol of the sailors. He delighted in measuring his strength with the strongest tars. He can climb a mast barefooted as well as the best sailor. He is also a good boxer.

Parnell, if one may believe the Boston *Globe's* correspondent, loved and sought in marriage a Providence girl twenty years ago; but her stern father, a millionaire by the way, would not approve of the match, as the suitor was without a calling. The Irishman's affection was reciprocated, and the separation brought sorrow to two hearts.

Queen Victoria has erected a monument at Grasse in memory of one of her housemaids. Here is the inscription: "This monument has been erected by Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, in affectionate memory of Elizabeth Reynolds, who died at Grasse April 8, 1891, in her 45th year, after having faithfully served the Queen for fourteen years."

Editor Anthony of the Leavenworth *Times* modestly says of himself: "For thirty-seven years Anthony has lived in Kansas; he has owned and run a newspaper for over thirty years. He always tells the truth. He never lies. He never robs. He never steals. He has exposed more wrongs and corruption than any other man or newspaper in Kansas. He pays his debts. He does not whine. He is no hypocrite."

IMMIGRATION.

Savannah *News:* The immigration evil is reaching vast proportions. Thousands of people are being dumped, as it were, on our shore who are not fitted for taking care of themselves, and who would be better off, from every point of view, in the land of their nativity. The government does not seem to attack this evil with the vigor it should.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* There is no desire to shut out anybody who will make a good citizen and perform his part in developing the country's resources and obey its laws. Nothing is asked of the alien except what is demanded of the native-born resident. It is only the shiftless, the paupers, and the criminals who are to be excluded.

Detroit *Free Press:* We have foreigners enough reaching our shores in one day to make a fair-sized Western city, if not a respectable one. Many of those now coming are of the worst sort, ignorant and debased. The responsibility resting upon the makers and executors of the law in these days is in no respect more serious than in this.

Boston *Journal:* It is coming to be pretty thoroughly recognized that it is an essential part of the Republican policy to protect the American people against cheap and degraded foreign labor as well as against the products of that labor. We look to see immigration occupy a place not inferior to the tariff in the next Republican national platform.

New Orleans *Picayune:* The condition of affairs has become such as to demand instant attention at the hands of Congress as soon as it assembles in December. Just what shape the new legislation will take cannot be foreseen, but that the people of the country demand that the present tide of immigration be checked there can be no doubt.

Cleveland *Leader:* The proposition now is to place some kind of restriction upon the inflowing volume of labor. A fair limitation imposed upon immigration would be a direct protection to labor. It is labor, not capital, that competes with labor. The real struggle of labor is to get capital, not against it; it is with the crowd of men who rush in and bid for places, not with the employer.

Buffalo *Express:* The only restriction of immigration to which Republicans are committed is a restriction of pauper and criminal immigration. The Republicans are making an honest effort to enforce the laws now in existence for keeping professional beggars and professional criminals from coming to this country. That is the kind of immigration restriction which everybody favors. No political issue can possibly be made of it.

New York *Tribune:* The United States will soon take complete charge of the supervision of immigration. The few State Boards which have retained some powers are to be superseded by national officers under a notice just issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. The wisdom of placing the whole matter under the control of the National Government has long been acknowledged, and it is one of the many proofs of the efficiency of the present administration that it has accomplished this reform.

ALL SORTS.

Don't visit the commonplace Winnepesauke,
Or the rivulet Onoquinapasekesasanognog,
Nor climb to the summit of bare Moosilauke,
And look eastward toward the clear Umbagog.

But come into Maine to the Welokennebacook,
Or to the saucy little river Essiqualsagook,
Or still smaller stream of Chinquassabunticook,
Then visit me last on the great Anasagunticook.
—*Bangor News.*

The four-masted ship Shenandoah, the finest and largest sailing vessel that ever flew the Stars and Stripes, reached San Francisco May 25 after a voyage of 126 days from New York. Her fastest run was thirteen knots an hour for twenty-four hours. There is only one larger sailing ship afloat, the French five-masted steel ship France, now on her way from Valparaiso to San Francisco. Faster time than the Shenandoah's has been made often between New York and San Francisco, but by much smaller ships. Her length is 299.7 feet, her breadth 49.1 feet, and her depth 28.8 feet, and she spreads 11,000 yards of canvas. Her net tonnage is 3,258.47 tons. She will return to New York with a load of barley.

We trust that the twelve-inch steel rifle completed at the Watervliet Arsenal and shipped to Sandy Hook for testing will not be tested too much. It is the first of sixteen ordered by the government. The dimensions and powers of this gun are thus declared: "The gun weighs fifty-two tons. It is 36.66 feet long, and the length of its bore is 34 feet. Its charge is 440 pounds of powder and its projectile weighs 1,000 pounds. The powder pressure that will be exerted on its interior when the gun is fired is 16.5 tons to the square inch. The initial velocity of the projectile will be 1,940 feet per second, the muzzle energy 26,000 foot tons. At the muzzle this projectile will penetrate thirty-two inches of iron, and at a distance of two miles twenty inches." Such fellows as these are the real peacemakers.

"Nice eggs, ain't they?" said a man at Wood River station the other day as he picked up a sample of "hen fruit" from a pail that a fellow-passenger carried. "Yes," responded the owner of the eggs "they're pretty good-looking. Blooded stock," he continued, "but as I only paid 22 cents for them I guess they wouldn't hatch." "Why, how's that?" said an ignorant city man who stood near. "Well, you see," replied the man with the eggs, "if these eggs were sold for hatching they would fetch something over $1 a baker's dozen, being of blooded stock, but the supply being greater than the demand they were sold for eating purposes at the regular market rate of 22 cents. The farmer, though, to guard against their use for setting, has run a fine needle through the butt end of each so as to just pierce the inner skin, a trick that does away effectually with all hopes of hatching it." This little scheme of the guileless farmer to keep up the price of hatching eggs in season was new to the city man, but his informant said it was a practice as old as the hills.—*Providence Journal.*

CURRENT NOTES.

A gallows is probably put together with hang-nails.—*Binghamton Republican.*

Crookedness in banks is always associated with the amount of hooking done.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The man who takes a flyer in stocks often proves himself an unsuccessful aeronaut, and unexpectedly lands himself in the river of bankruptcy.—*Baltimore American.*

"Cornelia is a widow now." "I hadn't heard of her husband's death." "She married Lord Bancastle, you know, and it seems that title has been extinct for sixty years."—*Life.*

"What novelty would you suggest for my 5 o'clock tea?" asks a young lady reader. Something substantial to eat would be a welcome novelty to most healthy guests.—*New York Recorder.*

Angry Customer—"Look here; I have only had this suit a week and there's a button off." Tailor—Yes, sir; I sewed that button myself, and now I would like to call attention to your account."—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

"Madam," said the tramp, "I am an old soldier. I fought my best for the country. Can't you, upon this day, do a little for me?" "Certainly, my poor man," returned the kind-hearted woman. "Go out in the garden and pick yourself a bouquet."—*New York Herald.*

Teachers in the public schools have very frequent illustrations of peculiar association of ideas in the minds of their pupils. At a recent examination in geography in one of the public schools the teacher asked: "What valuable things are taken out of the earth?" Much to her amazement one young hopeful immediately replied: "Clams and mummies."—*Boston Times.*

CAHENSLY'S SCHEME.

Kansas City *Star:* Archbishop Ireland has a foreign name but he is an American, clear to the back bone, just the same.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* This danger is probably past, but it contained a warning that our statesmen should heed—a warning that this country is a rich prize in the eyes of the nations of Europe, and they will try to capture it by fair means or foul ones.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* The United States, big as it is, is not big enough to have scattered about in it members of any church, or no church, who foreignize themselves and are out of sorts with its institutions. It wants no one in it as a permanent resident who is not genuinely American.

Knoxville *Journal:* The immigrant during the lifetime or period of activity at any rate of his priest would remain an unassimilated foreigner. The views and modes of thought would unconsciously be those of the country from which he came. He could not become a good American citizen and we want no others. All recent events go to show that a colony of unassimilated foreigners is as dangerous to the body politic as a virulent epidemic.

Boston *Journal:* What is needed in this country is the elimination of Old World distinctions and prejudices and the assimilation of foreign-born citizens as rapidly as possible into the great mass of American citizenship. American Catholics, of whatever nativity, will not submit, we may be sure, to having their affairs regulated for them by an outside clique of foreign ecclesiastics, and Archbishop Ireland's protest against such a policy will be widely echoed.

BREEZY BITS.

Philadelphia *Times:* If the Prince of Wales ever becomes King, in the opinion of many he's going to be a trump.

Washington *Post:* Those Turkish brigands acted as if they had taken a classical course in the Philadelphia school of finance.

Omaha *Bee:* John J. Ingalls has not abandoned politics. The desertion was reversed. Politics abandoned John J. Ingalls.

Boston *Herald:* President Harrison has just made another ten-strike. He is reported to have requested his son Russell to stop talking.

Boston *Traveller:* There is nothing mean about the Farmers' Alliance. It is opposed to all class legislation except in the interest of farmers.

Philadelphia *Record:* McKinley's State opens the season with hailstones nine inches in girth. All things work together for the window-glass trust.

Buffalo *Express:* It is true that Yankees look out for their dollars, but it is also true that Englishmen have to keep a close watch on their sovereigns.

Peoria *Transcript:* Senator Ingalls says the Republican party can win next year if it has "courage and conscience." It will be remembered that these are the qualities Ingalls lacked, and he was beaten.

Lawrence *Journal:* An Indiana man was scared to death by a flash of lightning. It is scarcely necessary to say that it was not political lightning. The Indiana fellows are accustomed to being struck by that.

Illinois State Journal: A World's Fair Commissioner is in Zanzibar for the purpose of securing a consignment of pigmies for exhibition at the Exposition. A choice assortment might be culled from the present Legislature.

Petropolis in Brazil.

The news that President de Fonseca of Brazil is lying ill at Petropolis seems to indicate that some affairs under the republic are managed much as they were under the empire. Every American, and especially every United States naval officer, that has visited Rio knows Petropolis. It is the pleasant summer capital, twenty-five miles distant from Rio's fevers, in a lovely mountain district. In the days of the empire the court betook itself to Petropolis as soon as hot weather came on. Everybody that could followed the court. There were charming villas, innocent pleasures, and pleasant vices at the summer capital. The United States navy and diplomatic corps were always represented there. Life is not austere even at Rio, and at Petropolis the proprieties are even less severely observed. The Emperor, never an exclusive monarch, took on republican simplicity at Petropolis. He walked the streets of the little town like any simple citizen, gossiped with whomsoever he met, and seemed a father to his people.

More Heresy Hunting.

New York *Sun:* The Episcopal Church in Maine is said to have caught the "ecclesiastical measles" that is epidemic in New York, but it is scarcely credible that the Rev. Dr. Asa Dalton of Portland is to be charged with heresy for assisting at the religious service of a non-Episcopal church and for suggesting in a sermon the possible redemption of the heathen who had never heard of Christianity. Even in these days of denunciation and persecution such charges by themselves would not support a conviction of heresy in the Episcopal Church, but that they should be seriously formulated is significant of the feverish passion of the High Church faction at the moment.

The charges against Dr. Dalten are not unlike those secretly insinuated against Dr. Brooks, whose election was non-concurred in by the standing committee of the Diocese of Maine.

No Lack of Material.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* The Republican party of the United States is never so short of Presidential material as to have to select a candidate a year in advance and pack him away in cotton wool to keep him from getting bruised and injured. Unlike its great opponent, the Democratic party, it is not a one-man party, and its success does not depend upon the nomination of a particular candidate. It goes to the people on something more than the name of its standard bearer. It may be that the convention of 1892 will nominate President Harrison, but it may equally well be that it will nominate some one else.

Reducing the Fat Man.

Our jolly old friend, the Utica *Observer*, accuses us of an "unflagging but impotent effort to belittle Cleveland." We respectfully decline. We never undertook to belittle such a fat man. We only advised him that his safety and happiness required him to set about a serious effort to belittle himself. He took our advice, employed a competent specialist of this city, worked hard on the mountain climber, and sweated like a bull. In that way he belittled himself so that we suppose his weight must be fifty pounds less now than it was in the election of 1888.—*New York Sun.*

Both a Blunder and a Crime.

Terre Haute *Express:* The Democratic House of the Illinois Legislature has cut down the World's Fair appropriation from $1,000,000 to $750,000. It is about as small a piece of demagogy as ever practiced by Democrats in public place. It was done not even at the demand of any expressed public opinion but to cater to a supposed existing sentiment for economy. The mistake of these Democrats is in looking upon the expenditure as an expense when, in truth, it is a most profitable investment.

An Editor Who Is Hopeful.

Peoria *Transcript:* There are a good many changes taking place in New York newspapers. We are glad to know this. The time may come when the New York paper of the future may compare favorably with the Chicago paper of today.

The Best Act of Its Life.

Boston *Herald:* Fortunately, the Illinois legislators must adjourn sine die next week. The proceedings indicate that they have outlived their usefulness.

Mr. Bookwalter's Flying Machine.

Several days ago mention was made in this column of John W. Bookwalter, the art connoisseur, in connection with a flying machine. It is said that he had an idea one could be invented. He was seen yesterday on Broadway, and admitted that he had spent a great deal of money trying to perfect a flying machine. "I made a voyage twice to the South Seas," he added, especially to study the movements of the albatross. I consider that I was repaid for my trouble. Afterward I spent six weeks in a hotel in Paris, France, working almost night and day to solve the problem of flying. I only missed it by one ounce. Think of it! Just that weight between the solution. I know people consider flying machines on a par with perpetual motion, and speak of men who attempt anything in that direction as cranks."

Mr. Bookwalter was asked if he had given up the idea of perfecting the idea. He said that he had some excellent models which had cost a great deal of money. Whenever he had leisure he worked on the problem, and some day he would announce the result of his experiments. He divides his time now between farming and scientific experiments.—*New York Continent.*

Hamlet as He Was.

Amleth, as it was formerly written, was a Prince of Jutland. Mediæval writers, however, differ as to the exact century in which he lived. The best authority on this subject, perhaps, is Saxo-Grammaticus, the Danish historian, according to whom Amleth lived about 200 B. C. He was a son of Horvendii, himself a Prince of Jutland, and Gerutha, a daughter of the King of what is now Denmark. Amleth's father was murdered by his own brother, Fenzo, who soon married the wife of his victim. Amleth would have been murdered by his uncle at the time of Horvendii's death at his brother's hand but for the fact that he feigned madness. Soon after his mother's marriage Amleth killed his father's murderer. Various stories are told concerning the final end of Amleth, none of which are authentic according to modern investigators. A French "History of Hamblet" was circulated in England about the beginning of the sixteenth century and is supposed to be the foundation of the famous Shakspearean play.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Famous Names Extinct.

There is not now living a single descendant in the male line of Chaucer, Shakspeare, Spenser, Milton, Cowley, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Byron, or Moore; not one of Sir Philip Sidney, nor of Sir Walter Raleigh; not one of Drake, Cromwell, Hampden, Monk, Marlborough, Petersborough, or Nelson; not one of Bolingbroke, Walpole, Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Grattan, or Canning; not one of Bacon, Locke, Newton, or Davy; not one of Hume, Gibbon, or Macaulay; not one of Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, or Sir Thomas Lawrence; nor not one of David Garrick, John Kemble, or Edward Kean.

CAN TALK WITH MONKEYS

PROFESSOR GARNER'S STUDY OF THE SIMIAN LANGUAGE.

After Numerous Experiments He Is Satisfied That They Have a Mode of Speech, and Claims to Have Made Himself Understood by Them—Archbishop Corrigan Preaches on the Subject of the Pope's Recent Encyclical on Labor—Other New York News.

NEW YORK, June 7.—[Special.]—Prof. R. L. Garner, a noted scientist, thinks that monkeys have articulate speech, from which the languages used by men could have developed, and says that he has mastered some of their words and convinced himself by experiment that they understood them. In his experiments at the National Zoölogical Garden in Washington he used a phonograph. Having separated a male and female he caused the latter to utter a few sounds, which were registered by the instrument. When these were repeated to the male in a distant cage his surprise and perplexity were manifest. The professor continues:

"He traced the sounds to the horn from which they came, and failing to find his mate he thrust his hand and arm into the horn quite up to his shoulder, withdrew it, and peeped into the horn again and again. He would then retreat and again cautiously approach the horn, which he examined with evident interest. The expressions of his face were indeed a study. Having satisfied myself that he recognized the sounds as those of his mate, I next proceeded to record some of his efforts, but my success was not fully up to my hopes. Yet I had secured from him enough to win the attention of his mate and elicit from her some signs of recognition."

Later he made phonographic records in the Cincinnati zoo and practiced there until he could repeat them himself. Then he went to Chicago and stood beside the cage of a Capuchin monkey, uttering the word or sound which he had translated "milk." The monkey turned and looked at him, and after he had repeated it three or four times answered with the same sound, and turning to a pan beside him placed it near the front of the cage and again uttered the sound. No milk had been shown him, but when a supply was poured into the pan the monkey drank it with zest and made the same sound three or four more times as if asking for more.

These are only a few of the professor's experiments. He says the Capuchin monkey has one of the best defined languages. All the sounds they make chord with F sharp and are half way between a pure vocal sound and whistle, having a range of four octaves.

"PRIVATE PROPERTY IS SACRED."

Archbishop Corrigan Drives a Nail Into the Coffin of Socialism.

NEW YORK, June 7.—[Special.]—Archbishop Corrigan preached today in the cathedral on the Pope's encyclical letter on the condition of the working classes. Among other things he said:

"The Socialists contend that the remedy for existing evils is to be sought in the abolition of property and the substitution of common proprietorship. Now, the Holy Father says this solution, in the first place, does not benefit the working classes; secondly, it is unjust, because it offers violence to the legitimate owners and disturbs social order. To deprive the laboring classes of an opportunity of safeguarding and increasing their little hoard, and thereby providing for their future comfort, is not a benefit to them, but an injury.

"But the remedy provided by the Socialists is also unjust. The right of private property in land comes to us by the very law of nature, and to deprive one of it is to do him grave injustice. One may object that the State by means of common ownership could make provision for human wants. The answer to this difficulty is that man is prior to civil authority and his natural rights, therefore, existed in all their fullness and perfection antecedently to all government. The earth serves the common uses of all, for which one of us is there whom the earth does not feed? On what do we live but the products of the soil? Those who lack capital in this regard supply labor, whence it may truly be stated that the whole economy of food and clothing and other necessaries is derived from labor, exercised directly on the soil or other lucrative occupation, the payment for which comes from the earth or some other value derived from that source.

"To substitute the State for the parent according to the socialistic theory of caring for the offspring is to act against natural justice and to break down the ramparts of home. Besides, if the ownership of all property were made common consider what disorder and envy and discord would follow. The stimulus of exertion would be taken away and the very fountains of wealth would necessarily run dry. We conclude, then, with the Holy Father, that this 'Socialist theory of common ownership must be entirely set aside, because it injures the very parties whom it is designed to benefit. It is repugnant to the natural rights of individuals. It perverts the duties of the State and disturbs the peace of families. When, then, there is question of aiding the masses, this, first of all, must be laid down as a fundamental principle, that private property is to be held inviolate.'"

HANGS UP A THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Father Yodyszus Indignantly Denies Certain Slanders About Him.

NEW YORK, June 7.—[Special.]—The Rev. Nathan Yodyszus, pastor of the Polish Lithuanian Catholic Church on North Tenth street, Brooklyn, is in danger of being excommunicated from the church. Bishop Laughlin said tonight he was seriously considering the matter from a moral standpoint. It was said a few months ago that his former congregation were endeavoring to starve him out of the church; that the collections had been so poor as to scarcely enable him to support himself. Besides all the charges that were made against the priest in court, Maggie Fiatkowska in an affidavit alleged that the priest was implicated in the death of Joseph Rostron in December last in the priest's house.

She says the priest, Rostron, and a waiter named Katylee entered the house drunk, and after a while Katylee left. Yodyszus and Rostron talked near the cellar stairs, and the girl alleges she saw the priest deliberately push the man down the stairs. The man died from the effects of his injuries. Father Yodyszus denounced the girl's story as a malicious falsehood, and says the woman was prompted by spite into making the charge. He added that he would spend $1,000 to find out who concocted the story and have the conspirator sent to prison.

HAD DESIGNS ON THE MINISTER.

Attempt to Assassinate Dr. Clark Wright of Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, June 7.—[Special.]—George Monser, who the police think has long been engaged in swindling clergymen, has called upon Dr. Clark Wright of the Tremonet M. E. Church on a begging mission several times recently. Dr. Wright first saw him on Decoration day, when he told him he was an impostor and shut the door in his face. The beggar called again Friday night and the pastor being busy Mrs. Wright refused to admit him. "I'll see him on Saturday night," he said threateningly, "and he'll be sorry to see me." Last night, when Dr. Wright was on his way to a choir rehearsal, Monser lay in ambush, fired at him, the shot grazing his head. Then he made his escape. Tonight he made another call and Mr. Wright, who is a powerful man, seized him and sent for a policeman. At the station a list of the names and addresses of 400 clergymen was found in Monser's pocket. He denied the shooting.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

New York and Brooklyn Lumbermen to Open Their Houses.

NEW YORK, June 7.—[Special.]—All the lumber yards of the city will be open for business tomorrow in spite of the fact that the Bucki trouble has not been settled. Non-union men will be employed, and this may lead to further trouble. The Lumber Handlers' Union met at Rosehill Hall, Second avenue, today and resolved to return to work tomorrow. Bucki's men will probably not return, and it is hinted that if any material is delivered from his yards strikes may follow.

Brevities from Gotham.

The marriage of Mrs. Elaine Goodale and Dr. Charles Alexander Eastman will be solemnized June 15 at the Church of the Transfiguration.

At the Tombs Court today a bright 15-year-old lad, Charles Beatty, was turned over to the Children's Society. The lad said his father lived in Allegheny City, Pa., and that his stepmother disliked him. The boy ran away.

Mrs. Gail Barton, 26 years old, wife of the manager of the Casino Theater, shot herself in the breast last night. The bullet inflicted only a slight flesh wound. She was remanded to the Harlem Hospital. She says she shot herself accidentally.

Lester L. Bristol, superintendent of the Bergen Tunnel on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and his four children have been missing from their home in Jersey City since yesterday morning. Bristol's friends have reason to believe that he is insane.

The headless remains of a man were found today in a trunk in the subcellar of No. 136 East Twenty-ninth street. The body was in a far advanced stage of decomposition. The premises were formerly occupied by Mrs. Martha Cormier of No. 151 East Thirty-first street, who sublet rooms to two medical students.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, the family physician of Lawyer Richard S. Bartine, who died of hydrophobia yesterday, will hold an autopsy Tuesday. This will be done in the interest of science and at the special request of Dr. J. M. Byron of the Loomis Laboratory in this city. Dr. Byron will soon publish a book on hydrophobia, of which he has made a special study.

LOW PRICES FOR SILKS.

How a Yokohama Firm Hopes to Reduce Their Cost.

According to Otto Schinné, a silk manufacturer of Yokohama, Japan, the finest of imported silks will be bought 30 per cent cheaper a year hence, and at the same time an important industry established in Chicago.

Mr. Schinne arrived at the Palmer House yesterday. With him is M. D'Abbadié of Tonquin and F. A. Wendt of China, both in Mr. Schinne's line of business. The three will today visit big dry-goods houses of the city and inquire into the extent of the trade of silks.

Mr. Schinne is one of the firm of Robinson & Co., English silk manufacturers at Yokohama. He says the silk industry of Japan has developed no further than the making of plain silk pieces. No dyeing or stamping is done. "Now, what we intend doing," said Mr. Schinne, "is sending our product to Chicago and New York, where we believe it can be marked and finished just as well as in France. This you see will result in an immense saving, doing away with the extra duties that must be paid when the goods, as finished, are imported here. While here we will look into the practicability of this idea and establish an agency here where the marking of the goods can be done. So far as we have looked into it we can see no obstacle in the way and in a few years, I apprehend, France will not have the reputation of furnishing the finest silks in the world.

"We have everything in our favor in successfully competing with France in the silk industry. English capital is unlimited and labor is the cheapest in the world. The natives work for from 8 to 30 cents per day. Food is so cheap that they save a penny or two even on these small wages. They live almost entirely on fish and rice. We never have any strikes."

"We tax everything but whisky in my town, and there isn't a drunkard in the place," said John Gause, a guest at the Tremont House yesterday. "There is not a drop of liquor that is taxed in Gaithness, Isle of Groat, off Scotland, and stranger still there is not a saloon in the place. We make our own whisky there and it's so cheap by reason of there being no taxes or restriction on it that a saloon couldn't sell enough in a day to make it pay. Whisky is retailed in the stores at 25 cents a gallon and no less a quantity is sold and the people come to town so often and have their jugs filled and take them home and have a 'nip' whenever they please. The whisky is as pure as it can be made and I never saw anyone but a non-resident drunk there. The people look upon whisky about the same as Americans do cider and never abuse its use. This condition of things has existed for over 100 years and was the result of some sort of an agreement made with the islanders by the English Government. There isn't any whisky trust there, either."

Grand Pacific—H. H. Fahrnstock, Peoria; F. Pflaum, South Australia; R. C. Kenny, Shanghai, China; H. H. Jacobs, Yokohama, Japan; T. C. Baselag, Sumatra; T. D'Abbadié, Tonquin; John C. Jewett, Buffalo; R. J. Owens, New Orleans.

Auditorium—Dr. Paul Lindan, Berlin, Germany; G. S. Bacon, Boston; Dr. Benj. Marshall, San Francisco; Robt. C. Bishop, Boston.

Palmer—William T. Gough, New York; F. A. Wendt, China; Ch. Guenard, Port de France; E. B. Smith, Arkansas.

Leland—Charles Hallowell, Denver; Col. F. A. Lanster, Detroit; C. N. Claybourne, Indianapolis.

Tremont—Jas. Morton, Cedar Rapids: A. N. Parlin, Boston; F. C. Sharer, San Francisco.

Sherman—Oscar C. Bass, Victoria, B. C.; Dan Delaney, Stockton, Cal.

Richelieu—T. C. Canfield, Philadelphia; T. Judd, Janesville, Wis.

Wellington—Will Hanks, Montana; Charles E. Brown, Boston.

BISHOP KNIGHT IN A CRITICAL CONDITION

Milwaukee's Episcopal Prelate in a Decidedly Dangerous State.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—Bishop Knight, who suffered a stroke of paralysis Thursday, is in a serious condition, although there is said to be no immediate danger. He has had no further paralysis, but his symptoms today, the doctors said, were less favorable than yesterday. Prayers for his welfare were offered today in all the Episcopal churches of the city.

Peter Goss disappeared from his home Friday, and this afternoon his dead body was found on Austin's farm, near the southern limits of the city. In his head was a bullet-hole and in his hand a revolver. Goss was out of work and sickly, and despondency is supposed to have prompted him to suicide.

A package of collars in his pocket saved the life of a man giving his name as David Levis early this morning. Officer Rooney observed Levis carrying a bundle under his arm and when the officer stopped him he struck the officer in the face and started to run. Rooney fired a bullet into the air to stop him, and as this did not have the desired effect he fired two more, when Levis fell, believing that he had been shot. When taken to the Emergency Hospital a bullet dropped from his clothes. It had spent its force in passing through a package of collars in his pocket and but grazed his body. The bundle which Levis carried contained men's and women's clothing which, together with some jewelry found on his person, was stolen from a flat in the Norman Block on Grand avenue. Levis claims to be from Winnipeg.

Bishop Flasch was removed to La Crosse last night. He was greatly fatigued by the journey and reports tonight are that his condition is critical.

BETTER FACILITIES REQUIRED.

Recommendations of Dr. Rauch of the Illinois State Board of Health.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—Dr. John H. Rauch, Secretary of the State Board of Health, is sending out the following circular:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—Dear Sir: There is a demand from medical teachers and young men that intend to study medicine for a literary course preparatory to the study of medicine. This demand has been met by a few of the literary institutions in the United States, and it is hoped and believed that it will be much more generally met during the next two years. The following institutions now offer science courses for students that intend to study medicine or that intend to teach or otherwise engage in biological work: University of Wisconsin, University of Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins University, Yale University, Cornell University, Princeton University, Lake Forest University, Northwestern University, West Virginia University, University of Kansas.

As must be obvious, such a course should be based on biology and should include thorough work in this science, as well as in osteology, comparative anatomy, and chemistry, with English, French, German, some Latin, clay modeling, freehand drawing, mineralogy mathematics through trigonometry, mechanics, logic, general and pharmaceutical botany, and (in the last year) psychology. It is of course understood that botany, being a branch of biology, should have a prominent place in the course.

The catalogues of the universities mentioned contain the lists of studies offered in their science courses.

Such a course should extend over four years. This will involve no loss nor waste of time to the student. The Illinois State Board of Health now requires that students of medicine matriculating in the autumn of 1891 or thereafter must study medicine four years and must attend three courses of lectures—no two in the same twelvemonth—in order to obtain a license to practice in Illinois.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in everypart of the world. 25 cents.

THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.

DOES CANADA OR THE UNITED STATES OWN HUNTER'S ISLAND?

Many Capitalists Interested in This Question, as the Territory in Dispute Is Almost a Solid Mass of Iron Ore—Three Tramps Murderously Assault a Comrade—Hasty Wedding of a New York Physician at Bismarck, N. D.—Other Northwest News.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 7.—[Special.]—The row between the United States and Canada over Hunter's Island, lying directly north of Lake County, Minn., is exciting a great deal of attention owing to the millions of tons of iron ore which the island contains. Among the claimants are many St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth capitalists, who will at once homestead the island and raise an issue between the United States and Great Britain as to the boundary line between Canada and Minnesota. Heretofore it has been claimed by Canada that the entire island belonged to the British possessions, and all American maps have shown it to be on the Canadian side of the line.

Prof. N. H. Winchell, State Geologist, says: "Neither the United States nor Canada has ever surveyed the eastern portion of Hunter's Island. We have been wrong in placing the boundary line where it is at present, on the south side of the eastern portion of the island, for the treaty plainly says that it must run through Cypress Lake, which is on the north side. I cannot see how it could run anywhere else, according to the terms of the Webster-Ashburton treaty. The men who have taken up claims on the eastern portion of Hunter's Island seem to have a good case, as apparently the land they are on belongs to the United States and not to the English Government."

ROBBED THEIR FELLOW TRAMP.

Three Knights of the Road Narrowly Escape Doing Murder.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—This morning four tramps boarded an east-bound freight here. They all got into an empty boxcar, and when near Brownstown three of them pounced upon the fourth, and with a car-pin beat him into unconsciousness. After robbing him of a gold watch and chain and nineteen cents in money they threw him off while the train was running thirty miles an hour. The unfortunate tramp was picked up near Brownstown more dead than alive, and gave his name as William Baury. At Altamont the three tramps were arrested and brought back to Brownstown and were identified by Baury.

STOPPED OFF TO GET MARRIED.

Two Tourists En Route to the Yellowstone Park Suddenly Join Fortunes.

BISMARCK, N. D., June 7.—[Special.]—A very romantic episode occurred here this morning. A distinguished looking couple arrived on the morning train and after a hasty breakfast at a hotel inquired for a minister. They were referred to the Rev. George Kline, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, who in a few moments pronounced them husband and wife. The parties are Dr. W. Hanford White of New York, and Helen Paulding Smith, also of that city, but formerly of Yankton, South Dakota. They are prominent society people and were on their way, with a party of friends, to visit the Yellowstone National Park. They concluded after a brief courtship to stop over here and be married.

WEDDED, YET NOT WEDDED.

The Counterpart of a German Ceremony Produced at Columbus, Ind.

COLUMBUS, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—A very novel mock wedding ceremony was performed in this city at 9:30 a. m. today at the residence of Henry Lang, a wealthy and influential German. At the time mentioned a number of the friends of Mr. Lang and family met to celebrate on this side of the globe the matrimonial union of Mr. Lang's nephew, Ernest Feldman, with the fair Emma Kleo, in the far distant city of Hellenbach, Prussia. Mr. Lang's daughter Emma, who sailed some three weeks ago on board the Fürst Bismarck for Hamburg, acted as the first bridemaid in the real wedding, while Miss Ella Martin and Mr. Gus Kuenneke personated the happy couple in this city.

The ceremony, by a careful calculation of the difference in longitude, was performed at the same moment of time. The happy young couple will establish their home in the old Prussian homestead where Mr. Lang was born sixty-eight years ago. At the mock wedding here a very happy hour was spent, and with the refreshments served was wine from Mr. Lang's own vintage, a case of which was shipped some time ago to Prussia, and was drank at the real wedding at the same hour it was here.

GENERAL NORTHWEST NEWS.

Begun by Dr. Philip Schaff.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Testament, today preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. The sermon was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. To the pupils the sermon was given in sign language by an interpreter. The Rev. W. H. Milburn, chaplain of the House of Representatives, delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Illinois College. The commencement exercises of the latter occur Thursday and those of the former Tuesday of this week.

It Was Murder, Not Suicide.

ELM CREEK, Neb., June 7.—[Special.]—S. R. Clark, a prominent young business-man of this place, was arrested today for the alleged murder of his roommate, W. H. Watson, May 30. Watson was supposed to have committed suicide, as he was found in his room with a bullet through his head and a revolver lying near. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the Coroner's jury. Suspicions of friends were aroused later that a murder had been committed. The body was exhumed and a post-mortem developed the fact that the wounds supposed to have been made by a bullet passing entirely through the head were the result of two shots, one from the rear and the other in the face.

State Normal School Commencement in Kansas.

EMPORIA, Kas., June 7.—[Special.]—The Kansas State Normal School commencement exercises began last night. In the prize contest in declamation Miss Kate Kennedy of La Grange won first place. In debate the lyceum society representatives for the first time in ten years won. Nearly 1,200 students attended the school from every county in this State and nearly every State in the Union and the attendance would be much larger had needed arrangements not been denied by the refusal of necessary appropriations by the late Alliance Legislature.

Railroads Blocked by Landslides.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 7.—[Special.]—The continued rain of the last week has been hard on the railroads. Washouts and landslides have occurred frequently and traffic has been considerably interfered with. A landslide this morning blocked the Missouri Pacific and Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railways south of here and all trains on those lines have been abandoned. No mails from the South have reached Atchison today. It may be several days before the tracks are clear. It is still raining.

Commencement Week at Champaign.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The exercises of commencement week at the University of Illinois began today with the baccalaureate sermon by Dr. S. H. Peabody, regent. The Chapel was decorated profusely with flowers and plants, and a large audience was present. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Sam Jones and music was provided by the University choir. The exercises during the week promise to be of unusual interest. Large numbers of the Alumni are present.

Anniversary Week at De Pauw University.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—This was the commencement Sunday at De Pauw, and a large number of visitors and ministers are in attendance. The annual class meeting occurred at 9 a. m. President John delivered the baccalaureate sermon. In the evening the anniversary exercises of the Indiana Methodist Historical Society were held. Dr. J. H. Potts of the *Michigan Christian Advocate* delivered the annual lecture. The graduating exercises of the senior class will be held Thursday.

Refused Dr. Steffens' Resignation.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 7.—[Special.]—From a telegram received here it is learned that the General Synod of the Reformed Church, now in session at Asbury Park, N. J., has declined to accept the resignation of the Rev. Dr. N. M. Steffens as Professor in Theology at Hope Seminary here, so that his acceptance of the pastorate of the First Reformed Church at Pella, Ia., will have to be cancelled.

Bishop Flasch's Condition Critical.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—The condition of Bishop K. Flasch, who arrived last night from Milwaukee, is reported by his physician tonight to be precarious. The sick prelate was taken to his residence in a state of extreme exhaustion from his journey. The best that can be said is that he may rally and imminent danger be for the time removed.

Discussed the Bible in the Schools.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—Several of the ministers here took up today the question of the Bible in the city schools, the agitation on which is being pushed by the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. The strongest utterances were those of Dr. Sturtevant, who pronounced it a piece of Jesuitism to protest against the Bible in the public schools.

Commencement Week at Knox College.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of Knox College opened today with the baccalaureate address by President Bateman. The address this evening before the college religious societies was delivered by the Rev. H. A. Delano. The graduating class is the largest in the history of the college.

Wrecked by a Natural Gas Explosion.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—W. W. Bonges' saloon at Montpelier, this county, was blown up in a natural gas explosion this evening. Joe Jealison, the barkeeper, went into the cellar and lit a match when the explosion followed. Jealison was terribly burned. The building was a new two-story brick.

Northwestern Notes.

Joseph Lozon of Battle Creek, Mich., committed suicide by taking poison.

The corner stone of a new Catholic church at Columbus, Ind., was laid yesterday.

The corner-stone of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Valparaiso, Ind., was dedicated yesterday.

Robert Marshall, a well-known citizen of Sioux City, Ia., took a dose of arsenic Saturday night and died yesterday.

The liabilities of T. F. Donohue of Ishpeming, Mich., who failed Saturday, are estimated at $35,000, with assets of $25,000.

Memorial services in honor of Thomas Wildey, the founder of Odd-Fellowship in this country, were held at the Decatur, Ill., lodge yesterday.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS IN ILLINOIS.

Weekly Bulletin of the Weather and Signal Service—Reports from Other States.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The weather crop bulletin of the Illinois Weather Service, coöperating with the United States Signal Service, reviews the weather throughout this State for the week ending June 5 as follows:

The temperature of the last week has been slightly above the normal. At the central office the excess was 2° daily. In the northern and a few of the southern counties the rainfall has been about or slightly above the normal, while in the other counties from which reports have been received the amount of precipitation has been below a seasonable average. The amount of sunshine has been slightly below the average.

Following are extracts from the detailed reports made by the observers in the counties indicated to John Craig, the Sergeant in charge at this station:

Bond County—The much-needed rain came, and the crops are looking fine. Rainfall, 3.58 inches.

De Kalb County—A favorable week for all crops; good prospects for fruit, small grass, and corn; corn cultivation retarded by rains. Rainfall, 1.14 inches.

Douglas County—Too dry for oats and grass; late-planted corn coming up slow and uneven; earlier planted doing fairly well; meadows very short.

La Salle County—The recent rains have affected all crops favorably, counterbalanced somewhat by cool weather the last four days; on the whole all crops are doing excellently and promise large yields. Rainfall, .95 inch.

Madison County—Dry weather continues: potatoes, meadows, and corn need rain badly; a bug has made its appearance on the wheat heads. Rainfall, .15 inch.

Marshall County—Crops greatly benefited by the much-needed rain; meadows will be light. Rainfall, 1.69 inches.

Pope County—Wheat and oats greatly improved by late rains; for a few days past a green insect has been working on wheat heads, but cannot yet learn the extent of the damage. Rainfall, .33 inch.

Sangamon County—Rains of the week were favorable to the growing crops, especially oats and grass; wheat looking well; some corn being replanted. Rainfall, .79 inch.

Stephenson County—Weather favorable to crops; rye in bloom; some corn plowed, cut worms have damaged it in some fields. Rainfall, 1.30 inches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—The following is the weather crop bulletin issued by the signal office:

The week has been warm in all districts east of the Mississippi River, except in the lake region and New England, the mean daily excess of temperature being six degrees in northern portions of Alabama and Mississippi and in West Tennessee. The temperature has been normal on the gulf, the middle and the south Atlantic coasts, and in Oregon. The greatest deficiency in temperature has been in Upper Michigan and North Dakota. To the west of the Rocky Mountains deficiencies of eight degrees and ten degrees have occurred.

There has been a continued deficiency of rainfall in the Gulf States during the week amounting to one inch or more at all stations. Abundant rains have fallen in all other districts east of the Rocky Mountains, though there has been a slight deficiency in the middle Mississippi Valley, in New England, and on the Atlantic coast. The deficiency in Central Illinois is about five inches and on the gulf coast ranges from three inches at Galveston to twelve inches at New Orleans. The amount of rainfall at Springfield, Ill., is 68 per cent of the normal and at New Orleans 55 per cent.

In the Missouri Valley the partial drought has been entirely relieved by abundant rains; corn is still quite backward, and that which was injured by cut-worms has been replanted. In the upper lake regions heavy rains have materially improved crops, though a little more would be beneficial in the interior of Wisconsin. Slight damage by hail is reported in southern counties of Wisconsin and by cut-worms in Michigan.

In Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio the conditions were favorable for all crops except oats in Indiana and corn in Ohio. Hail injured fruit and vegetation in some localities in North Ohio. Injury by insects is reported in a few counties. In Missouri excessive rain has checked crop cultivation, lodging and rusting wheat, which has been somewhat damaged by insects. General outlook favorable.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—The weekly weather crop bulletin of the Wisconsin weather and crop service, coöperating with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, says:

Reports from all sections of the State indicate rains and generally cloudy and cool weather during the last week with a decided improvement in the appearance of all crops. The rainfall was unequally distributed, the southeastern counties (Washington, Waukesha, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Green, and Lafayette) receiving excessive falls ranging from two to over four inches. The rains were accompanied by hail in most of the southern counties, and in the vicinity of Darlington, Lafayette County, the storm was severe, assuming a tornadic aspect. Crops were ruined where this heavy hail fell, but being local the extent of the damage is inconsiderable.

The outlook for corn and potatoes is best of all. The cranberry crop is promising. Fruit is only fair, being good in some localities and very poor in others.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 7.—The temperature of the last week averaged about normal, the excess of the early part being overbalanced by the deficiency of last two days. The rainfall has been ample in all parts of the State and excessive in many localities. The west, central, and northwest districts report the heaviest precipitation.

The crop outlook is greatly improved. Corn has made a fine start and is generally in better condition than at corresponding dates last year. A portion of the damage by cut worms has been repaired by replanting.

BOUGHT TIN BY THE TONS.

Baltimore Can-Makers Doing a Good Business with the Imported Article.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 7.—[Special.]—More tin cans for fruit packing are made in Baltimore than in any other city in the country. Fruit and oyster packing is Maryland's most extensive industry. The leading packers favor the establishment of a tin-plate manufactory here and the project is already taking shape. James E. Ingram of Matthai, Ingram & Co., extensive manufacturers of tinware, and L. R. Coates of Coates & Co., iron founders, lead the movement to establish a stock company. Mr. Coates is confident that the enterprise will pay. He has already secured about one-half of the funds necessary to build the factory and furnish the plant.

It is understood that there are about 150 tons of plates used in Baltimore every week, about fifty tons of forgings, fifty tons of castings, 100 tons of sheets, and about 600 tons of tin-plates. Figuring that the metal can be made here as cheaply as elsewhere, the difference in freight would make a saving of over $1,600 per week, or $64,000 per season, quite enough to pay about 25 per cent on the necessary investment. Of the total amount, $300,000, required to build the plant, Mr. Coates now has $185,000 subscribed and in hand.

BLACK GARB FOR CANADA.

A NATION MOURNS THE LOSS OF ITS GREAT LEADER.

While Expected for Some Time, the News of Sir John Macdonald's Death Comes as a Poignant Grief to All Classes—Gossip Already Active as to His Successor as the Government's Leader—Arrangements for the Funeral Ceremonies.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 7.—[Special.]—Today a nation mourns the loss of one of its greatest sons. Throughout the Dominion of Canada the news of the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, who for almost a half century wielded an extraordinary power over nearly half a continent, came as a shock, notwithstanding that for days all hope of his recovery had been abandoned.

Never before in the history of Canada were the eyes of the whole people fixed upon the deathbed of any man with such anxious solicitude as that with which they have been for over a week fixed upon that at Earnscliffe. It has long been a commonplace of Canadian politics that so long as the veteran Premier was alive and in the full possession of his powers the political course of the country would be shaped in accordance with his ideas and wishes. However widely different persons occupying different party standpoints might vary in their conceptions of the secret sources of his power, in regard to the reality of that power all were agreed, but notwithstanding all this the events of the last few days exhibited the influence of the dead leader in a new phase for which it is doubtful if either friends or opponents were fully prepared. Even the intense solicitude of which mention has been made was overborne and almost swallowed up by a still stronger feeling, one closely akin to grief, which is the outcome of personal affection.

Sunday in Canada, it has been frequently asserted, is observed more quietly than in any other country on the globe, but never has the day been quieter than today. As if they were in the very presence of death, men as they walk step softly, and as they converse speak in low tones. Notwithstanding that the day is Sunday nothing else is talked of but the great dead. Every man who has ever seen the Premier in life recalls his appearance and every one who has heard him speak calls back the words which he heard him utter.

The Nation Bound in Crape.

These are not the only instances of national sorrow. From every public building and from thousands of private dwellings and business houses throughout the dominion crape-bound flags are floating at half-mast.

And what of the future? Some there are who have declared that the loss of Sir John's great personality would be the deathblow of the party which he has controlled so long. Others have gone so far as to assert that the Premier's death would mean the end of the hope of the continuance of two nations on the North American Continent.

Sir John Macdonald was more than the leader of the Conservative party. He was its prop, constituted as it was. But the party though weakened will not collapse. It may reconstitute itself or give way to a new one.

A government paper says: "Sir John's departure will see the rise, after a short interregnum, of the new National party of Canada, of a party that believes in Canada first, last, and always; that believes in an alliance with the mother country, but with the supreme right to manage our own affairs and regulate our own Constitution; of a party that believes as its fundamental principle that there is room in this North American Continent for a second great English-speaking power, governed on British constitutional principles and destined to be a leading torch-bearer in the march of civilization and progress."

As to who will be Sir John's successor in the premiership there is much discussion. As Senior Privy Councilor, Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, will, beyond doubt, be called upon by the Governor-General to take up the reins of government. But in view of the fact that grave charges of malfeasance in office are now hanging over his head, Sir Hector will naturally decline. That would leave the question of the leadership between Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada to England, and Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice in the Cabinet which, by the death of its head, is now dissolved.

An objection to the former is his age, he being in the neighborhood of 70, while another is the opposition which he displayed in the recent general election to the Grand Trunk railway. Sir John Thompson is objected to by a great section of the party on the ground that he is a Roman Catholic. In view of objections to these two men it would seem that it would be necessary to select some other man to assume the leadership, but no other name is mentioned for the position. It is understood, however, in high circles that a policy for the future is already fairly well settled upon.

Tupper Likely to Be Preferred.

The great point now is to tide over the present session. This it is held can be done if a temporary Premier be appointed. Some time during the remainder of the session a permanent arrangement can be settled upon. It is said to be the purpose to establish a trinity of leaders. Sir John Thompson will be first in command. Mr. Chapleau, late Secretary of State, will be second, and an Ontario man yet to be named will be third. The Ontario leader to be is not now in the government.

No present Cabinet Minister is even spoken of for the place. If he is in the House his name is Dalton McCarthy, leader of the Equal Rights party. Though Mr. McCarthy stands high all round, a boom has set in for Mr. Meredith, leader of the Conservative party in Ontario. There is little question that Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Meredith are both looked up to by the Ontario Conservatives in this emergency.

Whatever the determination may be, there will be great after-changes in the Cabinet. Some of the older Ministers will go out and new ones come in.

That Sir John Thompson will lead for many years is doubtful. He looks for retirement to the Supreme Court bench, which it is believed Sir John promised him long ago if he would but enter politics for a time. In the event of Sir John Thompson's elevation from the premiership to the Supreme Court, the man who is leading the Ontario wing will become leader of the entire party.

Arrangements for the Funeral.

The remains of the dead leader were embalmed this morning. The casket in which the remains will be interred was made in West Meriden, Conn. It is of rolled steel and is painted a beautiful rose color. The massive handles consist of solid bars of oxidized silver and extend along both sides of the coffin. On the lid are three large silver figures emblematic of the flight of time in white silk. The outside of the casket is made of solid oak and also displays heavy silver handles.

The official program of the funeral arrangements is as follows: The body will be privately moved from Earnscliffe to the Parliament Buildings and will lie in state there from 10 o'clock Tuesday morning till the hour of the funeral. The state funeral will leave the Parliament Buildings at 1 o'clock p. m. Wednesday for St. Alban's church and thence to the Canadian Pacific railway station, whence the body will be conveyed to Kingston. The body will lie in state at the city hall, Kingston, until Thursday noon, when the interment will take place.

Queen Victoria today cabled from Balmoral to the Governor-General that she was deeply pained to learn of Sir John's death, which she regarded as a great loss to Canada and the sovereign. Her Majesty extended her heartfelt sympathy to Lady Macdonald in her bereavement. Other dispatches have also been received from Lord Salisbury and scores of other notable persons in England.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Charles Crain's Funeral.

Charles Crain, a Cook County pioneer, who settled at Grosse Point, now South Evanston, in the '40s, and who died at his home in South Evanston, on Ridge avenue, last Tuesday, was buried yesterday in Rosehill Cemetery. Evans Lodge, No. 534, had charge of the services, which were conducted by H. L. Belden, Master Warden of the lodge, and the Rev. W. F. Studley, Past Grand Chaplain. The Columbia Quartet furnished the music. Charles Raymond, Secretary of the lodge, read a sketch of Mr. Crain's life.

Capt. George M. Chester.

DETROIT, Mich., June 7.—Capt. George M. Chester, one of the best known newspaper men of Michigan, died here today, aged 52 years. He was connected with the Detroit *Free Press* for many years. His service was, however, interrupted by a gallant career in the army and by professional work in other cities.

SENATOR MACMILLAN'S STATEMENT.

He Sets Himself Right in Regard to His Position on the World's Fair Bill.

CHICAGO, June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In yesterday's TRIBUNE dispatches from Springfield the following appeared:

"Senator MacMillan, who has been only restrained from yielding up every point to the oppositionists by the firmness of his party associates, demonstrated his blundering incapacity again. He conferred with some of the Democratic House leaders and promised that the Senate would agree to the House amendment for $750,000 instead of $1,000,000 if an addition of $50,000 should be made for the Woman's Department of the Illinois display. He induced Mr. Paddock to offer an amendment to that effect, which Reid Green of Cairo and Sherwood Dixon of Lee gracefully supported on the understanding, as they declared, that the Senate would agree to the bill as amended. A member went over to the Senate to ascertain whether MacMillan was authorized to talk for that body. He was informed by the leading Republican Senators that MacMillan acted without authority, and they would insist on the $1,000,000 appropriation."

There are several inaccuracies in the above, to which I have already called the attention of your Springfield correspondent. Inasmuch as THE TRIBUNE has not contained any withdrawal or correction of the above statement, I beg leave to say:

It is of little consequence to any one but myself as to whether or not "I demonstrated my blundering incapacity again." The fact that the State Senate passed, by a vote of 36 to 11, the World's Fair bill which had been placed in my charge, may probably be, to some at least, an answer to that.

THE TRIBUNE says: "He (meaning myself) induced Mr. Paddock to offer an amendment," etc. That has not a word of truth in it. I never induced Mr. Paddock nor any one else "to offer an amendment," etc. I did not know anything of the existence of the proposed amendment of Mr. Paddock until Mr. Paddock came from the House to the Senate to inform me of his proposed amendment; nor did any one else speak to me of the Paddock amendment nor any other amendment to the bill in the House or out of the House, except as I have stated, and in the presence of Mr. Paddock.

I did not promise some of the Democratic House leaders that the Senate would agree to the amendment of Mr. Paddock. On the contrary, when I was asked what the Senate would do I stated distinctly and clearly to Mr. Sherwood Dixon and Mr. Paddock that I did not know what the Senate would do; that the Senate had passed the $1,000,000 by so large a majority that it was impossible to give any intelligent opinion until a poll of the Senate had been taken. I did not say I was authorized to speak for the Senate. I was not authorized to speak for the Senate. I did not speak for the Senate.

These are matters which can be verified. A proper understanding of the facts is all I desire. Respectfully,

THOMAS C. MACMILLAN.

[Accepting Senator MacMillan's statements and explanations as correct, it would seem that THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent must have been misinformed as to the facts. Any error committed by him was, of course, unintentional. He reported what he understood to be true.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

SECRETARY BLAINE TAKES A DRIVE.

How His First Sunday at Bar Harbor Was Spent.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 7.—[Special.]—For the first time since he came here Secretary Blaine drove out today. The weather could not have been finer. The sunshine was constant and warm. The breeze from the mountains, lakes, and sea made it an ideal day for driving. The Secretary is constantly improving, and the improvement, while not what would be called rapid, is quite perceptible. It does not show itself in his complexion, for that is still the picture of death, but it is quite apparent he is gathering strength, for there is a great deal less uncertainty and more firmness about his motions.

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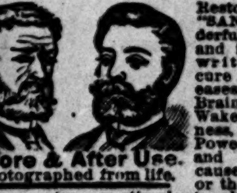

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NOTICE.

We have been given to understand that certain parties are now in this city offering for sale an interest in an Electrical Date and Time Stamp. This stamp so being offered is an infringement of letters patent Nos. 380,594, 380,595, 419,058, and 449,081, all of which are owned by us, and all persons are warned not to buy or use the said Electric Date and Time Stamp, as this company will enforce its rights against all infringers.

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STAKES FOR THE CRACKS.

GOOD FIELDS IN TWO RACES AT HAWTHORNE THIS WEEK.

The "Spirit of the Times" Stake Tuesday the Event of the Meeting—Bright Prospects of the American Derby This Year—Program at Morris Park—Probable Starters in the Suburban—A New Kite-Shaped Track—Turf Notes.

The Chicago Racing Association stakes for this week ought all to attract good fields and bring out good races. They are:

Tuesday—*Spirit of the Times* Stake, for all ages, $2,750 added, seven furlongs. This is the stake in which the best field of the season, including Racine, Rinfax, Proctor Knott, Bobby Beach, G. W. Cook, and other cracks, will meet.

Thursday—Illinois Central Stakes, for 2-year-olds, $1,000 added, six furlongs.

Saturday—Ullman Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards, $1,500 added, one mile and a quarter. In this race Ethel, 95 pounds; Earnest Race, 110; Allan Bane, 100; Tom Rogers, 104; Ormie, 105; Fakir, 90; Racine, 126; Big Three, 105; John Sherman, 107; Dollikins, 102; Sheridan, 110; Take Notice, 105; Al Farrow, 117; and Nero, 102, are entered and if half the number go to the post, which is certain, a great race is sure to be seen.

American Derby Cracks.

There is no doubt but that the American Derby of 1891 will furnish a great race. The starters of prominence in sight at this time, with their 1890 records, are as follows:

Horses.	Starts.	Won.	Horses.	Starts.	Won.
Balgowan	11	4	Strathmeath	10	5
Potomac	4	3	Chimes	22	6
High Tariff	4	0	Esperanza	13	2
Poet Scout	0	0	Vallera	12	2
Allan Bane	10	1	Milt Young	10	3
Snowball	2	0	Ludowic	4	1
Kingman	16	4	Georgetown	10	3
†Palestine	16	1	Tom Rogers	9	2
†Harry Ray	11	1	Dickerson	4	1
Michael	14	6	Marmose	5	0
Yale 91	14	1	Pessara	11	3
Black Bart	2	0	Sir Abner	10	1
St. August	0	0			

†Doubtful.

Out of this twenty-five a dozen or more cracks are sure to face the flag, and the five Eastern cracks, Potomac, Strathmeath, St. August, Pessara, and Snowball, all probably among them.

The Week's Morris Park Stakes.

This week's stake races at Morris Park are as follows:

Monday—Van Nest Stakes, for 2-year-olds, selling, $1,250 added, five furlongs; Fleetwood Stakes, for 3-year-olds, $2,000 added, one mile.

Tuesday—Larchmont Stakes, for 2-year-olds, $1,500 added, six furlongs; Ladies' Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, $1,500 added, straight course, 1,400 yards.

Wednesday—All Breeze Stakes, for all ages, $1,250 added, seven furlongs; Belmont Stakes, for 3-year-olds, $3,000 added, one mile and one-quarter. In this stake are Potomac, Montana, Thorndale, Stratagem, Picknicker, and Miss Ransom.

Thursday—Casanova Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, $1,500 added, six furlongs; Throggs Neck Stakes, for 3-year-olds, $1,250 added, seven furlongs.

Friday—Tremont Handicap, all ages, $1,500 added, six furlongs.

Saturday—Bowling Brook Handicap, for 3-year-olds, $1,500 added, one mile and a furlong; Anticipation Stakes, for 2-year-olds, $2,000 added, six furlongs.

The meeting closes Monday next with the Baychester Stakes for 3-year-olds, $1,250 added, one mile. It is followed by the Coney Island Jockey club meeting at Sheepshead Bay, the event of the first day of which will be the Suburban.

The Suburban's Probable Starters.

The Suburban will be the next great race for all-aged horses and its field is likely to be about fifteen in number. The following horses are its probable starters as it now looks: Tenny, 128; Riley, 119; Tournament, 126; Clarendon, 108; Senorita, 115; Russell, 103; Raceland, 124; Prince Royal, 122; Levonia, 95; Cassius, 115; English Lady, 105; Fitzjames, 100; Major Domo, 104; Judge Morrow, 119; Long Run, 100; Tea Tray, 118; Cousin Jeems, 108; Rey del Rey, 100; Isaac Lewis, 98.

Many of the other entries are already out of it. Firenzi is lame, Buddhist is "down," Cortez the same, Chaos is lame, Carroll has a bad foot, Devotee has retired, Eurus has gone to the stud, Leighton is dead, Montague might as well be, Her Highness is a superb ruin, Peter's foot is bad, My Fellow is being exhibited in Canada as a good thing gone wrong, Rhono won't be ready, Reporter has gone to Tennessee to be a matron, and Teuton's owner says he won't start.

Brooklyn's Big Winners.

The stables winning over $1,000 at the recent Brooklyn meeting were:

J. A. & A. H. Morris, $67,460; P. J. Dwyer & Son, $16,595; D. T. Pulsifer, $15,000; M. F. Dwyer, $14,360; Walcott & Campbell, $10,900; W. C. Daly, $6,925; W. Lakeland, $4,900; G. B. Morris, $4,520; Stuart & Co., $3,550; E. Corrigan, $3,420; F. Gebhard, $3,110; Hoboken Stable, $3,010; F. C. McLewee, $2,990; Northampton Stable, $2,875; Keystone Stable, $2,360; J. E. McDonald, $1,750; Schuylkill Stable, $1,540; Boyl & Littlefield, $1,380; D. Gideon, $1,260; R. Bradley, $1,240; C. Oxx, $1,160; C. A. Jordan, $1,160; Labold Bros., $1,120; S. S. Brown, $1,120; C. Leighton, $1,090; A. J. Jaynor, $1,090; W. H. Sands, $1,080.

The Morrises also won $3,945 and about $15,000 so far at Morris Park at Washington, and have sold three horses for $12,500, making their season's receipts so far nearly $101,000. All ahead is "velvet."

St. Florian has won about $30,000 of this, Russell nearly $10,000, Georgia, $6,600; Spinalong, $7,970, and Terrifier, Ambulance, and Oppressor $10,000 more.

For P. J. Dwyer, Sir John, Prince Royal, Eon, and Port Chester have been the money winners; for Dave Pulsifer, Tenny only; for Mike Dwyer, Longstreet, Kingston, Baldwin, Banquet, and Airplant and Airshaft. Osric, Pessara, and Snowball have earned for Walcott Campbell; Lepanto, Civil Service, and Lizzie for Bill Daly; Victory for W. Lakeland; Judge Morrow and Rex for Green Morris; Tristan for L. Appleby; Riley for Corrigan; Flavia and War Path for Fred Gebhardt; Lester, Text, and Laughing Water for the Hoboken Stables; Clarendon, Hellgate, and Rey del Reyes for the McLewees; Mount Vernon for W. L. Scott; Masterlode and Admiral for the Keystone Stables; the Rhada and Lady Longfellow colts for McDonald, and La Tosca for the Schuylkill Stables.

Track Novelties and Their Defects.

The proposed Denver scheme of building an electric railroad on the race track, so that spectators could move with the horses and thus view the races better, would work well upon the kite-shaped tracks and straight courses in the East. But upon a circular course such a railroad would be an unnecessary complication.

A pair of good eyes, or bad ones behind a field glass, brings the horses on an oval track near enough for all purposes. But applied to the racing and trotting toboggan the electric railroad device would be an excellent thing. These speed courses are abominations from the standpoint of a spectator. The kite-shaped course is a sop only to the breeders of trotters and in the line of a speed and novelty craze, associated with the present trotting boom. In racing the straight course has only the spectators' objection against it. Form and speed upon it have superior chances, and the average of truth in racing must incidentally be far higher on such tracks.

Strangely enough the trotting-horse men who are sticklers for stamina, "repeating," and all that, are kite-track men too. If extreme speed is so desirable why should not these reachers for it so diversify trotting races as to call out the dashes of one mile or less and thus please the public, while encouraging speed and caring for their breeding interests so that the speed is not produced at the expense of stoutness of heart and ability to go the "route."

The latest section to get into the kite-shaped track line is California. The fast mile oval at Stockton, Cal., over which Stamboul trotted in 2:11 last year, and Palo Alto went the third heat of a race in 2:13¾, is to be altered. W. S. Hobart, Stamboul's owner, is the prompter and when the track is altered Hickok is to drive Stamboul a mile over it, not only against Nelson's 2:10¾, but lower records as well. Even Maud S.' 2:08¾ may be assailed. The new Stockton track is to be the regulation kite, on the Independence and Kankakee pattern, with a 75-feet stem, in which horses start and finish, two stretches each of 1,559 feet 6 inches, and one 60 feet wide, double turn, 2,161 feet long.

A Formidable California Stable.

The most formidable group of trotters or pacers that has ever left California starts this week for the East. It is the Pleasonton farm stable, owned by Monroe Salisbury, for whom George Starr, who used to be Budd Doble's first assistant, trains and drives. In the stable are:

Margaret S., 5, 2:12½, by Director 2:17, dam May Day 2:30; Homestake, b. g., 9, 2:14¾, by Gibraltar 2:22¼, dam Kate, by Volunteer; Vic H., blk. m., 7, 2:18, by Blackbird 2:22, dam Ellen Swigert, by Swigert; Kate Agnew, gr. m., 8, 2:28, by Hambletonian Christman, dam Nelly, by Oakland Boy (pacer) 2:29.

The following trotters are green ones: Albert, ch. g., 6, by Albert W. 2:20, dam by Star, son of American Star; Corrector, b. s., 6, by Director 2:17, dam Brainey, by Echo 2:37; Decorator, b. s., 5, by Director, dam Chess, by Cardinal 2:37; Lady D., blk. m., 5, by Director, dam by Hambletonian Jr.; Clara N., blk. f., 2, by Director, dam Belle Echo 2:20, by Echo 2:37, and for the pacers he will have Cricket, b. m., 7, 2:10, by Steinway 2:25¾, dam by Dolphin; Direct, blk. s., 6, 2:18¾ (trotting), by Director 2:17, dam Echora.

A Great Team Race Proposed.

President Riley of the New York Driving club offers to enter his team, Lynn W., 2:21¼, and Clayton, 2:24¼, the pair that teamed a mile in 2:19 last week, in a trotting-team sweepstakes of $500 or $1,000 a corner, best two in three mile heats, to skeleton wagon. The New York club will add $1,000 or give a $1,000 piece of plate to the winner, and bar no team.

Such a race is likely to attract C. J. Hamlin's, Buffalo, Globe, 2:19¾, and Justina, 2:20; John Sheppard's, Boston, Jack, 2:12¼, and Arab, 2:15; H. W. Putnam's, New York, Aubine, 2:19¾, and Lady Bullion, 2:16¾; G. C. Hall's, Boston, Keno F., 2:17, and mate; C. W. Williams', Independence, Ia., Allerton, 2:13½, and Mary Marshall, 2:17.

Secretary Fasig of Cleveland has a fast pair in Five Points, 2:29¼, and Wyandotte, 2:23½; J. Filmer, Gloversville, N. Y., in Blue Charley, 2:23, and Wonder, 2:22½; and C. F. Emery, Cleveland, in Florence Dillard, 2:29¾, and Vesta, 2:27½. Then J. C. Sibley of Franklin, Pa.; J. I. Case, Racine, Wis.; W. R. Allen, Pittsfield, Mass., and May Overton, Nashville, Tenn., have all entered fast teams in the Cleveland $3,000 stake to be trotted July 30. The New York club only stipulates that there must be three entries to the race, owners or non-professional reinsmen to drive.

Frank Herdic's Expulsion.

For his connection with the trotting gelding Tom Hamilton at Baltimore Frank Herdic, the famous poolseller, has, with three others, been expelled. He is likely to be kept out, because Herdic has been under suspicion before. He was wound in with the Loretto F. job at Rochester two years ago, for which Driver Tufts stands expelled to this day. Herdic escaped under a sort of Scotch verdict.

Herdic's career on the trotting turf has been fitfully brilliant. There is no doubt that he was the best poolseller with the trotters, but his profits were all bet back against the horses in a plunging way. Of late he had lost some of his old prestige, and his separation from the firm of Armstrong & Bride pushed him aside on the Western end of the Grand Circuit with the exception of Cleveland. Herdic protests his innocence, having simply nominated Tom Hamilton. Three drivers were tried behind the horse in eight heats and he is alleged to have been "fixed" to prevent him winning. If Herdic's expulsion stands, which is not certain, he will be out of work this summer.

Nelson and Stamboul.

Had Nelson, 2:10¾, been reinstated he and the California crack, Stamboul, 2:11, would probably have met on a Western track for the trotting stallion championship. Orrin Hickok thinks that Stamboul could easily win such a race. Stamboul's average work last year was remarkable. He trotted nine public miles in an average of 2:12½ each, as follows:

Oct. 3 (Against Palo Alto's record of 2:15 at Fresno) 2:13
Oct. 11 (Against his own record of 2:12¾) 2:13¾
Oct. 18 (Against his own record of 2:12¾) 2:11½
Nov. 8 (Two fastest consecutive heats ever trotted by a stallion) ....2:13 and 2:13¾
Nov. 15 (Against his own record of 2:11½) 2:13
Nov. 20 (Against his own record of 2:11½) 2:11½
Nov. 22 (Against his own record of 2:11½) 2:13¾
Nov. 29 (Against his own record of 2:11½) 2:11

Scott's Imported Stallion Injured.

New York, June 7.—Congressman William L. Scott's latest purchase, imported Aerolithe by Nougat, out of Astree, secured through Tattersall Co. at the breaking up of M. Lupin's stud in France, to succeed Rayon D'Or in the Pennsylvania Congressman's stud, was to have left for the Algeria farm yesterday afternoon. The horse had been quartered at the Tattersall's of New York, headquarters in the city, for the last two weeks and yesterday morning in some unaccountable manner he picked up a nail. The wound, which is in one of the forward feet, bled freely, and the horse was lame when the groom arrived to take him to his new home.

Notes of the Runners.

Jockey Fishburn, ruled off at Latonia last spring for pulling J. M. Brown & Co.'s colt Roseland, has been reinstated.

The chances are that Firenzi will never race again, but be sent to California and be bred to Salvator. She is 7 years old, and has been racing for five years.

The turf career of D. S. Wallace, the noted Australian turfman, has extended over a period of ten years, during which time his winnings in public money have been about $250,000. Of this sum Carbine earned $135,000.

Hotspur, the Californian horse holding the mile and three-quarters record of 3:00¾, with 117 pounds up, now at Washington Park, is a type of an old school race-horse of high quality. He has this year ran one mile and a quarter, with 122 pounds up, in 2:10.

The Washington Jockey club has ruled off W. Green (Slocum), steeple-chase jockey, and W. E. Bernard, jockey, "for suspicious riding of the horses Pat Oakley and Basil Duke, respectively; also H. Davis and the 4-year-old bay mare known as Stiletto filly have been ruled off for running said Stiletto filly in 2-year-old races."

Eastern trainers that have talked over the best of the handicap horses that have raced of late years place them as follows: Salvator, Troubadour, Firenzi. The Bard, Tenny, and Kingston. Many give Kingston the preference over Tenny, but Tenny's last race should settle his position in the list at least until the pair meet, as they are likely to do at Washington Park.

Common, the English Derby winner, is described as the largest horse that has won the Derby since Wild Dayrell, who stood nearly 17 hands. Common stands 16.1½, with "high-set withers, splendid shoulders, immense reach in front, great length from the hip to the hock, and grand limbs." Critics, though, look upon him as leggy, and lacking in muscle about the loins and quarters. He walks listlessly, canters well, and gallops in a style that recalls the unapproachable Ormonde.

Trotters and Pacers.

Tobe Broderick's trotting mule Jack the Ripper recently turned off a half mile in 1:15 at Sioux City.

John Dickerson's faint-hearted Pickaway, 2:16¾, is likely to show improvement this year. His weights have been reduced, and he is pacing furlongs in 15 seconds at Terre Haute.

Yolo Maid, 6 years, by Alex. Button, 2:12½, Marcus Daly's Montana pacing mare, who paced in 2:14 as a 3-year-old, and trained on to her present record, is set down for a mark of 2:05 this year. She is to perform for Andy McDowell on the California and Montana circuits.

William Singerly of the Philadelphia *Record* has sold to his brother George, who used to own Prince Wilkes, the roan mare Katharine S., 2:20¼, by Messenger Chief. She was always famous for her tangled gait and unreliability, but was also very fast. John Splan will train and drive her this season.

Joe Heideger, the Pittsburg driver, under expulsion by the National Association, won three races at the recent Hamburg, Germany, meeting, two with Alexis, a 4-year-old son of old France's Alexander, and the 5,000 mark prize with Agnes, by Prospect Wilkes. Heideger is also driving Blue Belle, 2:21, a good mare in this country.

Champion Athletes for England.

The Manhattan Athletic club team that is to compete at the English amateur championship meeting at Manchester June 27 is on its way to England. It is made up of M. Remington, sprinter; M. W. Ford, broad jumper; C. L. Nicoll, walker; C. A. J. Queckberner, weight thrower; Luther Cary, sprinter; J. S. Roddy, middle distance runner; H. L. Dadman, half-mile champion; H. L. Hallock, high jumper; A. B. George, long distance runner; and W. T. Young, steeplechaser.

A Knockout Near Muncie, Ind.

Muncie, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—At daybreak this morning there occurred a prize fight four miles north of this city, between James H. Sullivan of California and Thomas Hogan of New York. The mill lasted for fifteen rounds, when Hogan was knocked out. The purse was for $500. Two ounce gloves were used. A heavy rain was falling during the fight.

General Sporting Notes.

J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City, ex-champion wing shot, is to meet Capt. Brower of Philadelphia in Chicago this week and talk over another match.

Another three mile match for $1,000 a side has been made between Priddy of Pittsburg and Darrin of England. The latter wants to let in James Grant of Cambridge, Mass., and E. C. McClelland of Pittsburg and make it an American championship race.

At Hollywood N. J., Friday last E. J. Murphy of New York and Capt. A. W. Money of England shot a pigeon match for $2,000 a side. The match was at 100 birds under modified Hurlingham rules, which place the gun below the elbow until the bird is on the wing. Capt. Money won by 87 to 85 kills.

Billy McMillan, the Eastern welter weight, is in the Lone Star Stable at Hawthorne and wants to fight Tom Ryan. If he will post a forfeit McMillan can get a match for $500 a side up. John Reagan, the New York fighter, is also after McMillan and has posted $500 to make a match for $1,000 six weeks after signing articles.

The London Pelican club has asked Tom O'Rourke, George Dixon's manager, if the colored bantam champion will go to England and fight Fred Johnson, the featherweight champion, at 118 pounds for $3,000 a side and a $2,500 purse offered by the Pelican club. If Dixon whips Willis in their coming match at 'Frisco he will accept the offer.

ALL CLUBS PLAYED BALL.

GAMES IN THE CITY AND BOYS' LEAGUES YESTERDAY.

The Whitings Win from the Brands for the Fourth Consecutive Time—Garden Citys Lose to the West Ends—Rivals Defeat the Franklins in a Hard-Fought Contest—Sharp Work by the Standards—Other Games Among the Amateur Teams.

Am. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	West. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	30	17	.638	Lincoln	25	14	.641
St. Louis	33	19	.635	Omaha	23	15	.605
Baltimore	27	18	.600	Milwaukee	26	17	.604
Cincinnati	22	24	.478	Minneapolis	24	18	.571
Columbus	22	26	.458	Kansas City	19	22	.463
Athletic	21	24	.466	Denver	17	25	.404
Louisville	21	31	.404	Sioux City	17	24	.414
Washington	12	30	.285	St. Paul	13	30	.302

N. W. L'g'e.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Wis. L'g'e.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Peoria	19	6	.760	Oconto	7	5	.625
Fort Wayne	21	8	.724	Appleton	8	5	.615
Dayton	14	10	.583	Fond du Lac	8	8	.500
Evansville	16	12	.571	Oshkosh	8	7	.533
Terre Haute	10	16	.384	Green Bay	4	5	.444
Bay City	11	16	.407	Marinette	5	10	.333
Detroit	10	19	.344				
Grand Rapids	6	20	.230				

Club.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Whitings	4	4	0	1.000
West Ends	4	3	1	.750
Franklins	5	3	2	.600
Garden Citys	5	2	3	.400
Brands	4	1	3	.250
Rivals	4	1	3	.250

Oakl'd L'g'e.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	News. L'g'e.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chadwick	7	0	1.000	Tribune	3	0	1.000
Aurora	6	1	.857	Post	2	1	.667
Rover	3	4	.429	Times	1	1	.500
Calumet	3	4	.429	Globe	1	1	.500
Vernon	1	5	.167	News	0	2	.000
Harvard Jrs.	0	2	.000	Herald			(Withdr'w)

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Records	2	0	1.000	Ashlands	1	0	1.000
Standards	2	0	1.000	Oaks	1	0	1.000
Locals	1	1	.500	Hyde Park	1	0	1.000
Ætnas	1	1	.500	Carleton	0	1	.000
Lincolns	0	2	.000	Illinois	0	1	.000
W'st EndJrs	0	2	.000	Harvard	0	1	.000

C. League.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	B.&S. Leag.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
M. W. & Co.	1	0	1.000	M. D. W. & Co.	2	0	1.000
S. W. & Co.	1	0	1.000	P. D. & P'm'r.	1	0	1.000
E. K. & Co.	1	0	1.000	Seitz S. & Co.	1	0	1.000
Crane E. Co.	0	1	.000	C. H. F. & Co.	0	1	.000
J. Morris Co.	0	1	.000	C. M. H. & Co.	0	2	.000
Thomson-H.	0	1	.000	G. P. G. & Co.	0	2	.000

Games Scheduled for Today.

National League—Chicago at Boston, Pittsburg at New York, Cleveland at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

American Association—Boston at St. Louis, Baltimore at Louisville, Washington at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at Columbus.

Western Association—Milwaukee at St. Paul, Omaha at Lincoln, Kansas City at Denver, Minneapolis at Sioux City.

Illinois-Iowa League—Davenport at Rockford, Cedar Rapids at Aurora, Quincy at Ottawa, Ottumwa at Joliet.

Northwestern League—Bay City at Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne at Detroit, Dayton at Peoria, Terre Haute at Evansville.

Wisconsin League—Oshkosh at Oconto.

SUNDAY BALL GAMES.

The Brands Suffer Their Fourth Defeat at the Hands of the Whitings.

Two thousand five hundred spectators saw the Whitings win their fourth consecutive game by defeating the Brands on the North Side grounds in a scientific batting and fielding game yesterday. Neither side scored until the third, when the Whitings scored one on O'Brien's and N. Schnur's doubles. In the fourth they took three on Hallstrom's base on balls and Lee and O'Brien's home runs. In the same inning the Brands tied the score on McGrath's and McCabe's doubles, Esterquest's life, Sauter hit by pitched ball, and Hanson's single.

In the sixth the Whitings made two more on Daly's hit by pitched ball, Scanlon's base on balls, and Hallstrom's double, and in the seventh the Brands tied the score for the second time on Morton's base on balls, a sacrifice, and singles by McGrath and Sauter. In the same inning the Whitings clinched the victory on Schnur's base on balls, doubles by Andrews, Scanlon, and Rheims, followed by a single and sacrifice hit, netting six runs. The score:

Whitings.	R	B	P	A	E	Brands.	R	B	P	A	E
Andrews, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Morton, l. f.	0	0	2	0	1
O'Brien, 2b.	2	2	1	0	0	M'Grath, c.f.	2	2	1	0	0
Daly, ss.	3	2	1	3	1	Esterq'st, 3b.	2	0	0	6	1
Scanlon, 1b.	2	2	11	0	1	Sauter, 1b.	0	1	16	0	1
N. Schnur, lf	1	2	1	0	0	McCabe, 2b.	1	2	0	4	0
Rheims, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	Peters, r. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Hallst'm, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Quigley, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Lee, p.	1	1	0	8	0	Hanson, s.s.	0	1	0	4	2
J. Schnur, c.	1	0	9	1	0	Quitsow, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	13	12	24	14	3	Totals	6	7	23	16	5

Whitings....0 0 1 3 0 2 6 1 *—13
Brands....0 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0—6

Earned runs—Whitings, 6; Brands, 2. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Scanlon (2), N. Schnur, Daly, Andrews, Rheims, Hallstrom, McCabe (2), McGrath. Home runs—O'Brien, Lee. Sacrifice hits—O'Brien, Daly, Scanlon, Hallstrom, Peters. Bases stolen—Daly, N. Schnur, McGrath (2), Quigley. Base on balls—Scanlon (3), J. Schnur (3), Hallstrom (2), Andrews, Peters, Morton. Hit by pitched balls—Daly (2), Sauter. Struck out—Lee, Rheims (2), Andrews, Morton (3), Sauter (3), Hanson (2), Esterquest, Quitsow. Passed balls—Quigley (2). Wild pitches—Quitsow, Lee. Time—2:00. Umpire—Tindill.

West Ends Defeat the Garden Citys.

The West Ends fastened their grip on second place by defeating the Garden Citys on the South Side grounds. Twelve hundred people crowded into the inclosure. The eighth inning proved disastrous to the Garden Citys. For the first two innings the West Ends went out in order. Roxbury started the run-getting in the third by putting the ball over the left-field fence. In the sixth they fattened their score two runs with the assistance of errors by Harder and Crowe. The seventh netted them nothing, but in the eighth they made three more runs on Santry and Huff's singles, a passed ball, errors by Boyd and Harder, and Fife's sacrifice.

The Garden Citys could do nothing with McGinnis, securing but two hits during the five innings he remained in the box. In the sixth the West Ends put in the "Kid" battery and the Gardens started to score, but one was all they could get and Santry was responsible for that by allowing Crowe's hit to get by him and thereby preventing a shut-out. The score:

West Ends	R	B	P	A	E	Garden Citys.	R	B	P	A	E
Sayers, c. f.	0	1	0	0	0	M'Adams, 2b	0	0	4	0	0
Santry, 2b.	2	2	1	4	1	Noll, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Peterson, 1b.	2	1	10	0	1	O'Connor, p	0	0	0	4	2
Kinney, ss.	1	1	5	3	2	Boyd, 1b.	0	2	10	1	1
Huff, 3b.	0	1	4	2	0	M'Corm'k, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Kinnaire, r. f	0	0	0	0	0	Harder, c.	0	0	5	2	3
Schaffer, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Gallagher, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Roxbury, c.	1	1	3	0	0	Crowe, ss.	0	2	1	2	1
McGinnis, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Lynch, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Fife, c.	0	0	3	2	0						
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Totals	1	4	24	11	7
Totals	6	6	27	14	4						

West Ends....0 0 1 0 0 2 0 3 *—6
Garden Citys....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned run—West Ends, 1. Sacrifice hits—West Ends, 4; Garden Citys, 5. Two-base hit—Boyd. Home run—Roxbury. Stolen bases—Santry, Noll, McAdams (3). Double play—Boyd-Harder. Bases on balls—West Ends, 6; Garden Citys, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Gallagher. Struck out—By O'Connor, 6; by McGinnis, 2; by Hughes, 2. Left on bases—West Ends, 6; Garden Citys, 6. Passed balls—Harder, 1; Roxbury, 1. Wild pitches—McGinnis, 1; O'Connor, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Luby.

Rivals Break Their Record.

The Rivals succeeded in breaking their record yesterday by defeating the Franklins on the West Side grounds, but it was far from an easy victory. Both clubs played a good game and it was not until the last man was out that any one could name the winner. Cady pitched very steadily throughout and kept the hits scattered as did Duffy, but the latter made some costly wild pitches.

O. Ortman's work at short was of a high order. George Ortman fully redeemed himself from the error charged by a long running-catch of F. Kinzie's fly. Traynor and Hanrahoe ended the game by a neat double play. The score:

Rivals.	R	B	P	A	E	Franklins.	R	B	P	A	E
Hanrah'e, 2b	2	2	2	2	1	Bartell, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1
Traynor, ss.	1	0	0	3	0	Ortman, G. c f	0	0	2	0	0
W. Kinzie, c.	1	3	8	2	0	Ortman, O. ss	0	1	3	0	0
Baker, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1	Sullivan, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
F. Kinzie, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Gastf'ld, 1b c	0	0	6	0	0
Cole, lf	0	1	1	1	0	Justi, r. f. 1b.	1	0	6	1	0
Hillock, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Fay, c. r. f.	0	1	2	0	1
Smith, c f	0	0	1	0	0	Duffy, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Cady, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Phalen, 3b.	1	1	2	0	1
Totals	4	7	27	12	2	Totals	3	4	24	10	3

Rivals....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 *—4
Franklins....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3

Earned runs—Franklins, 1. Two-base hits—Phelan, Bartel, W. Kinzie. Sacrifice hits—Traynor, F. Kinzie, Cady, G. Ortman. Stolen bases—Baker, Cady, Hanrahoe (2), Bartel. Left on bases—Rivals, 3; Franklins, 4. Bases on balls—By Duffy, 1; by Cady, 5. Struck out—By Duffy, 5; by Cady, 10. Double plays—O. Ortman-Bartel; Traynor-Hanrahoe-Hillock. Passed balls—W. Kinzie, Fay (2), Gastfield. Wild pitch—Duffy. Time—1:35. Umpire—Clements.

Boys' League Games.

It was a close game that the Standards batted out from the Locals. Sharp fielding characterized the work of both teams. The score:

Standards....3 0 0 2 0 0 2—7
Locals....0 0 0 2 0 2 1—5

Base hits—Standards, 7; Locals, 6. Errors—Standards, 3; Locals, 5. Sacrifice hits—Standards, 3; Locals, 2. Bases on balls—Standards, 1; Locals, 3. Earned runs—Standards, 3. Two-base hit—Morris. Home run—Roche. Struck out—By Welch, 3; by Lowe, 3. Left on bases—Standards, 4; Locals, 4. Wild pitches—Lowe, 2; Welch, 1. Time—1:30. Umpire—Luby.

West End Juniors were taken into camp on the North Side grounds by the Records to the tune of 7 to 3. The contest, however, was not devoid of interest. The feature of the game was the batting of M. Hayes, Snail, Banghart, Johnson and Wolyn. The catching of Jackson and Ayers was some of the finest ever seen on the grounds and the base-running of J. Hayes, who stole four bases. The score:

Records....0 2 0 2 0 2 1 0—7
W. End Jrs....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3

Earned runs—Records, 3. Two-base hits—W. Hayes, Samuels, Johnson, Wolyn. Bases stolen—Records, 3; W. Ends, 3. Bases on balls—Records, 3; W. Ends, 4. Hit by ball—Records, 1; W. Ends, 1. Struck out—By Lebein, 9; Consoer, 8. Double play—Jackson-Consoer-W. Hayes. Passed balls—Jackson, 2; Ayers, 2. Wild pitches—Lebein, 2; Consoer, 2. Sacrifice hits—Records, 2; W. Ends, 2. Time—1:25. Umpire—Tindill.

The Lincolns were defeated in a hot contest by the Ætnas. Both pitchers were on their mettle, young Mack getting a little the best of it, but one short hit being scored against him. The Lincolns rallied in the eighth, but the time was limited to 3 o'clock, and that hour had passed, so the game was called back to even innings. The score:

Lincolns....2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Ætnas....1 1 0 1 0 0 0—3

Batteries—F. Adams and J. Adams; Mack and Holmes. Two-base hit—Lynch. Struck out—By Mack, 8; by Adams, 8. Base on balls—By Adams, 3; Mack, 3. Passed balls—Holmes, 2. Time, 1:30. Umpire—Merl.

Amateur Baseball Notes.

The Insurance nine was obliged to postpone its game with the Ravens, at Ravenswood, until next Saturday.

The Chicago Browns would like to secure Saturday and Sunday games. Address H. K. S., No. 156 East Lake street.

The Insurance nine would like a game for July 4 at Elgin or Joliet. Address J. H. Maxwell, manager, Room K, Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

The H. E. Fox's would like to hear from clubs claiming the championship of the city. Address T. F. Manning, Secretary, No. 3501 State street.

The Oak Ridges would like to hear from all 15-year-old clubs for Saturday games. Howard Junior and Chadwicks preferred. Address T. M. Talcott Jr., No. 5154 Grand boulevard.

The H. E. Fox's defeated the Unions at Grand Crossing, by a score of 6 to 3. The batteries were Murphy, Dallas, and Lager for the Fox's and Hopkins and Peterson for the Unions.

Sprague, Warner & Co.'s Juniors would like to hear from all 15 and 16-year-old clubs to play Saturday afternoons. Smith-Hendricks preferred. J. J. O'Malley, care Sprague, Warner & Co.

The Hartman Juniors would like to hear from the Hawkeyes, Union Juniors, Buttercups, High Flyers, or any other 15 to 16-year-old club. Address William Glaser, No. 55 Swift place, or 807 Tacoma.

The Union Jrs. would like to hear from the Buffalo Jrs., American Boys, the Warriors, the Anchor Brands, Clovers, Pullman Jrs., and the Original Holdens preferred. Address William Harvey, No. 2816 Dearborn street.

The W. A. C's. defeated Hooley's Theater nine, at Fifty-third and Cottage Grove avenue, by the score of 24 to 4. The features of the game were the battery work of Hartman and A. Stiefel, and the four home runs of Hartman.

The Clover Boys would like to hear from all 13-year old clubs for Sunday games. Would like to arrange for a game for Sunday, June 14, to be played on their grounds. Address J. N. Niemann, care H. W. Ames, Rooms 32-36, No. 84 Washington street.

The Lake Views met defeat on their own diamond after a hard fight with the Decoys. Lake View struck out two while the Decoys struck out eighteen. The batteries were: Herms and Crawley for Lake View, and Rothchilds and Heaney for the Decoys. Score, 11 to 12.

The Alerts defeated the Crystals at the Southwest grounds. The batteries were Parker and Andrews for the Alerts and McDermot, Murphey, and Stanley for the Crystals.

Alerts....2 2 0 0 0 0 0 6 0—10
Crystals....0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

The Alerts defeated the Smith-Hendricks at Van Buren street and Kedzie avenue. The batteries were Parker and Andrews for the Alerts and Sullivan and Parker for the S. H. & Co.

Alerts....1 10 4 6 3 2 0—26
S. H. & Co....1 0 3 0 1 0—5

The Patriots defeated the Westerns at Thirty-third and Butler streets. The batteries were O'Shea and Wall of the Patriots and McGrath and Wind of the Westerns.

Patriots....3 5 2 0 9—19
Westerns....5 0 0 3—8

James Thompson, Dave Lawrence, and Shepard Ware, formerly of the Thompson club, have signed with the Auditoriums. The manager of the Auditoriums would like to hear from all amateur clubs for Sunday or week-day games, Chicago Unions preferred. Address Scipio Spinks, No. 90 Auditorium Hotel.

The Haymarket Juniors defeated the Picked Nine at May and Twentieth streets. The features of the game were the pitching of Hronek and the batting of Hospes. The batteries were Hronek and James of the Haymarket and Welzien and O'Brien of the Picked Nine.

Picked Nine....0 0 1 3 0 3 0 0 0—7
Haymarket Juniors....2 0 3 2 1 5 0 0 *—12

The Ashlands defeated the Young Morgans at Twentieth and Fish streets. The feature of the game was the pitching of John Holachek. The batteries were Holachek and Kolar of the Ashlands and Travneith and Anton of the Young Morgans.

Ashlands....2 4 3 1 3 3 0 0—16
Young Morgans....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

The Grays defeated the Blues at "the pasture." The features of the game were the fine fielding and the home run of Matchke of the Grays. The batteries were: Matchke and Fink of the Grays, and Balenhorst and Ganslarar of the Blues. The score:

Grays....9 3 2 0 8 2 1 2 *—27
Blues....4 2 1 2 4 1 1 0 2—16

The Evanston High Schools defeated the Hyde Park High Schools at Evanston. The features of the game were the general excellence of the playing, Evanston's hard hitting, and Dart's and Lanphere's foul catches. The batteries were Parker and Lanphere of the Evanstons and Simons and Gohring of the Hyde Parks.

H. P. H. S....2 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 3—8
E. H. S....0 0 2 0 1 0 3 2—10

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy baseball club has been organized by employés of the general offices in this city, and every effort will be made to make the organization a strictly first-class one. The club is open for engagements Saturday afternoons with any first-class uniformed club in the city or immediate vicinity. Address W. S. Peasley, manager, care Freight Auditor, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, Chicago.

The Pickwicks defeated the Rival Jr's. at Twenty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue. The features of the game were the good all-around playing of the Pickwicks, and the battery work of Murray and Brodie of the Pickwicks, Murray striking out seventeen men. The batteries were Murray and Brodie of the Pickwicks, and Gary and Hayes of the Rivals.

Pickwicks....2 1 1 2 2 0 8 0 0—16
Rival Jr's....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Boston, Baltimore, Athletic, and Cincinnati Yesterday's Winners.

Cincinnati, O., June 7.—Today's game was allowed to proceed without interruption by the police. Cincinnati won an easy victory. Kelly was quite himself and did good work at bat, while in the field Canavan and Smith did creditable work. The grounds were in poor condition. After the game the players were arrested, but were at once released on bond. Many were kept from coming, fearing that the police would stop the game, and the attendance was not as large as it would doubtless have been otherwise. Attendance 4,460. The score:

Cincinnati....0 4 0 1 1 1 2 2 2—13
Washington....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6; Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Carney, Dwyer, Robinson. Three-base hits—Kelly, 2. Home run—Carney. Stolen bases—Robinson, Carney, Dwyer. Double plays—Andrews-Robinson; Alvord-Smith-McQueery. First on balls—Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 3. Struck out—By Dwyer, 2; by Bakely, 1. Batteries—Dwyer and Kelly, Bakely and McGuire. Time—1:58. Umpire—Matthews. Hits—Cincinnati, 13; Washington, 7. Errors—Washington, 8.

St. Louis, Mo., June 7.—The Bostons won an interesting game from the Browns when hits were needed. Farrell and Murphy each made a home run in succession in the eighth, Farrell bringing in Brouthers. The Browns came within an ace of scoring enough runs in the ninth inning after two men were out to tie the game, but Comiskey fouled out to Murphy and ended the contest. The features were Herr's batting, the fielding of Duffy and Stricker, and Buffinton's pitching. Attendance 17,439. The score:

St. Louis....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4—5
Boston....0 0 0 0 2 1 3 *—6

Earned runs—Boston, 6. Two-base hits—Eagan, O'Neal, Joyce, Brown. Home runs—Farrell, Murphy, Lyons. Stolen bases—Duffy, Brown. Double play—Buffinton-Irwin-Brouthers. First base on balls—Off McGill, 1; off Buffinton, 4. Struck out—By McGill, 5; by Buffinton, 5. Passed ball—Boyle. Time—2:15. Umpire—Ferguson. Batteries—McGill and Munyan; Stivetts and Boyle; Buffinton and Murphy. Hits—St. Louis, 9; Boston, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 3.

Louisville, Ky., June 7.—The Baltimores beat the Louisvilles this afternoon without much of a struggle. The pitching of Madden and McMahon for the visitors and Fitzgerald for the home team was the feature of the game. The Louisvilles lost because they made errors at critical times and could not bat. The score:

Louisville....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2
Baltimore....0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 *—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 2. Left on bases—Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 4. Two-base hits—Werden, Welch. Three-base hits—Wolf, Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Ray, Johnson, Wise, Cahill. Double plays—Madden-Wise-Werden. Ray-Robinson. Passed ball—Ryan. Wild pitches—Fitzgerald, 1; McMahon, 1. Hit by pitched balls—Cahill, Madden. Struck out—Wolf, Shinnick, Fitzgerald, Werden (2), Johnson (2), Gilbert (2), Madden, and McMahon. Base on balls—Fitzgerald, 4; Madden, McMahon (2). Attendance—3,100. Time—2:00. Umpire—Jones.

Columbus, O., June 7.—Columbus played miserably, and the Athletics won easily. The home team could not touch Chamberlain. The grounds were muddy and weather cold. Attendance, 1,400. The score:

Columbus....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Athletics....0 0 0 2 3 0 0 *—5

Batteries—Knell, Easton, and Dowse; Chamberlain and Milligan. Double plays—Kuhne-Krocks-Lehane; Easton-Wheelock-Lehane. Bases on balls—By Easton, 4; by Knell, 2; by Chamberlain, 4. Wild pitch—Knell. Left on bases—Columbus, 1; Athletics, 7. Struck out—By Easton, 1; by Knell, 1; by Chamberlain, 5. Stolen bases—Wheelock, Easton. Time—1:50. Umpire—Kerins. Hits—Columbus, 1; Athletics, 7. Errors—Columbus, 4. Earned runs—Athletics, 4. Two-base hit—Milligan. Home run—Milligan.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Sioux City Beats Minneapolis in Two Games—Other Contests.

Sioux City, Ia., June 7.—Today Sioux City and Minneapolis played two games, both of which were won by the home team. The first game was a battle between the pitchers, in which Hart struck out nine men and Duke five, Minneapolis getting five hits and Sioux City two. The fielding on both sides was almost perfect. In the second game Bartson took the box for Minneapolis and Dewald for Sioux City. The playing here was somewhat looser than in the first game, but the flies on either side were not numerous. It was a day of accidents, however. Ryn had his knee thrown out of joint at first, umpire Emslie was disabled by being hit by one of Duke's wild balls, and Genins temporarily crippled on being hit on the arm by another. Jordan umpired while Emslie was in the doctor's hands. The score:

Sioux City....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—4
Minneapolis....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hit—Swartwood. Stolen bases—Minneapolis, 2. Double play—Earle-Genins. First base on balls—Sioux City, 4; Minneapolis, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Hart. Struck out—By Duke, 5. Passed balls—Earle, 1; Darling, 1. Wild pitches, Duke, 2. Time—2:00. Umpires—Emslie and Jordan.

Second game:

Sioux City....0 0 0 1 0 2 1 3 0—7
Minneapolis....1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—5

Earned runs—Sioux City, 2. Two-base hits—Poorman, Morrissey, Vandyke, Darling. Three-base hits—McQuaid, Shugert. Stolen bases—Sioux City, 5; Minneapolis, 2. Double plays—Genins-Nicholson-Morrissey (2). First base on balls—Sioux City, 4; Minneapolis, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Genins. Struck out—By Dewald, 3; by Bartson, 4. Passed ball—Darling. Wild pitches—Dewald, 2; Bartson, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—Emslie.

St. Paul, Minn., June 7.—St. Paul dropped its third straight game today to Milwaukee. Opportune hitting on the part of the Brewers was the principal cause, the errors of the home team not being at critical points. The two clubs will play off the postponed game of Friday tomorrow. The score:

St. Paul....0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—3
Milwaukee....1 0 2 0 0 1 0 5 *—9

Earned runs—St. Paul, 3; Milwaukee, 4. Two-base hits—Baldwin, Burke. Three-base hit—Campion. Bases stolen—By Burke, Schoch. Double plays—Laroque-Ely-O'Brien; O'Brien (unassisted). Bases on balls—Off Hart, 5. Hit by pitcher—Grim. Struck out—Ely, Dalrymple, Schriver. Passed ball—Schriver. Left on bases—St. Paul, 4; Milwaukee, 8. First base on errors—St. Paul, 1; Milwaukee, 3. Time—1:45. Umpire—Knight. Batteries—Hart and Baldwin; Vickey and Schriever. Hits—St. Paul, 10; Milwaukee, 11. Errors—St. Paul, 5; Milwaukee, 3.

The St. Paul Club in Bad Shape.

St. Paul, Minn., June 7.—[Special.]—It was a question for a time this afternoon whether there would be a ball game between Milwaukee and St. Paul. The discovery was made that Meekin, on the score card as pitcher, had taken the 2 o'clock train for Louisville; that Ely was putting his goods and chattels together for the same purpose; that another American Association team had O'Brien on the string; that "Kid" Baldwin and O'Rourke were nibbling at a tempting bait held out to them. Pitcher Hart was hustled into a uniform and the other players were induced to go on with the game. It is certain, however, that the crisis has arrived. The St. Paul team will go to Duluth, disband, or ask the other Western Association teams to carry it through the season. This significant telegram was received by the management from Jay Anderson, Duluth, this afternoon: "Do not let your best players go. It will injure me."

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Evansville and Fort Wayne the Winners of Yesterday's Games.

Evansville, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—The Evansvilles defeated the Terre Hautes again today by superior batting. The features of the game were the home run drive by Sommers over the left field fence, the brilliant work of McMillan in left field, also his base-running. The score:

Evansville....0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 3—7
Terre Haute....0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—4

Batteries—Evansville, Rettger and Schellhasse; Terre Haute, Mace and Childs. Errors—Evansville, 6; Terre Haute, 2. Earned runs—Evansville 3; Terre Haute, 1. Base hits—Evansville, 11; Terre Haute, 4. Two-base hit—McMillan. Three-base hits—McMillan, Langsford. Home run—Sommers. Time of game—Two hours.

Detroit, Mich., June 7.—[Special.]—The police were on hand today to take a hand in the Detroit-Fort Wayne game, but before they had an opportunity to act a deputy-sheriff informed the boys they were under arrest and they might just as well proceed with the game. It proceeded. It is believed nothing will come of the arrests. The score:

Fort Wayne....2 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 3—8
Detroit....0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1—5

Batteries—Detroit, Delaney and Faultrod; Fort Wayne, Moore and Arundel, B. Inks and Briggs. Errors—Detroit, 4; Fort Wayne, 5. Earned runs—Detroit, 1; Fort Wayne, 4. Base hits—Detroit, 7; Fort Wayne, 11. Two-base hits—Wright, Holland (2), Sowders (2), Kiefer, Inks. Home runs—Holland, Ogden, Wright. Passed balls—Arundel, 3. Struck out—By Inks, 6; by Delaney, 10. Time of game—2 hours.

WISCONSIN LEAGUE GAMES.

Oshkosh and Appleton Victorious in Yesterday's Contests.

Marinette, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—Marinette was badly scooped by Oshkosh today. One thousand five hundred people were present. The score:

Marinette....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2
Oshkosh....2 2 2 1 1 0 5 2 *—15

Batteries—Marinette, Gates, Letcher, Bennett, and Martin; Oshkosh, Wilder and Sweeny. Base hits—Marinette, 5; Oshkosh, 6. Two-base hits—Marinette, 2; Oshkosh, 5. Three-base hit—Oshkosh, 1. Home run—Oshkosh, 1. Errors—Marinette, 7; Oshkosh, 4. Passed balls—Marinette, 8; Oshkosh, 7. Wild pitch—Marinette, 1. Struck out—By Marinette, 2; by Oshkosh, 4. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Dunn.

Fond du Lac, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—Appleton won today's game. The score:

Fond du Lac....1 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—7
Appleton....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 1—8

Batteries—Fond du Lac, Mauch and Feeney; Appleton, Case and Schaube. Errors—Fond du Lac, 12; Appleton, 1. Earned runs—Fond du Lac, 4; Appleton, 3. Base hits—Fond du Lac, 13; Appleton, 11. Two base hits—Fond du Lac, 3; Appleton, 4. Three-base hits—Fond du Lac, 1; Appleton, 2. Home runs—Appleton, 2. Passed ball—Feeney. Wild pitch—Mauch. Time—2:30.

Chicago Batting and Fielding Record.

The batting and fielding records of the Chicago club up to date are:

BATTING RECORDS.

Players.	Games.	Times at bat.	Base hits.	Batting average.
Burns	4	19	7	.368
Gumbert	7	25	8	.320
Dahlen	36	149	46	.308
Anson	37	150	43	.286
Ryan	37	155	43	.277
Wilmot	33	131	35	.267
Carroll	37	150	36	.240
Cooney	34	137	32	.233
Kittridge	28	108	25	.231
Pfeffer	37	137	31	.226
Stein	8	24	5	.208
Luby	9	26	5	.192
Hutchison	19	69	9	.130
Henan	2	6	0	.000

FIELDING RECORDS.

Players.	Games.	Put-outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Fielding average.
Anson	37	390	16	5	.987
Stein	8	6	17	1	.958
Wilmot	33	63	4	3	.957
Kittridge	28	132	40	9	.950
Carroll	37	54	5	4	.936
Luby	9	1	13	1	.933
Henan	2	11	3	1	.933
Ryan	37	78	5	6	.932
Pfeffer	37	104	124	21	.915
Hutchison	19	7	27	3	.918
Dahlen	36	54	96	16	.903
Cooney	34	42	116	13	.923
Gumbert	7	6	18	3	.889
Burns	4	5	12	5	.772

Baseball Notes.

At Aurora, Ill., yesterday: Aurora, 12; Davenport, 3.

Davis of Cleveland was the first league player to make fifty hits.

The Athletic club has released Catcher McKeough and Pitcher Callinan.

At Missouri Valley yesterday: Missouri Valley, 14; Orchards of Omaha 3.

Chicago's new catcher, Honan, is doing fair work and may hold his place on the team.

Jake Schaefer and Jim Mutrie have increased their bet to $100 per game on the coming New York-Chicago series.

Mayor Rose of Cleveland has refused to grant a numerously signed petition praying that amateur ball playing on Sundays may be permitted within the city limits.

The American Association is persevering in its silence to break up the Western League. Baltimore has bribed Pitcher Eiteljorg to desert Omaha, and Louisville has taken Pitcher Clark and Shortstop Joe Walsh from the same club.

The St. Paul management says it will not submit tamely to the piracy of its players by the Louisville club. The contracts of Ely and Meekin were Saturday placed in the hands of attorneys, who will ask for injunctions as soon as the men attempt to play in Louisville.

FAMOUS, SPARKLING

Piper Heidsieck, Sec.

is infinitely better value than any other Champagne.

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KIRCHOFF & NEUBARTH,
W. H. SCHIMPFERMANN & SON,
CHAS. H. SLACK,
J. W. TRAINOR,
AND OTHERS.

PROCLAMATION—DOGS.

Mayor's Office, Chicago, June 4, 1891.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to law, that for the period commencing on the 15th day of June, instant, and until the first day of October, next thereafter, all dogs running at large within the city limits shall be provided with and wear a safe and substantial muzzle, securely and properly put on, so as to prevent them from biting; and any dog going at large within such period without being securely and safely muzzled as aforesaid shall be killed or impounded.

Every owner, possessor, or person who harbors or keeps any dog within the limits of the city, shall annually, and within thirty days after the first day of May, register such dog at the office of the City Clerk and secure a license tag; and all dogs not so registered and not wearing such metal tag found loose and at large upon the public highways of public grounds within the city limits, whether muzzled or not, shall be captured, or impounded, or killed, as provided by the city ordinance.

The police are instructed to carry out, as far as practicable, the foregoing requirements.

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE, Mayor.

Away with the wash-board
Use
Pearline

As long wash-board work and what goes taken from it. as you use the old there'll be hard waste. That's with it, and can't be That's what it was made for. It's the rub, rub, rub, on it that ruins the clothes. It's the wash-board that wears you out. You don't need it.

Away with wash-day! You don't need that, either. You don't set apart a day for washing the dishes. Wash the clothes in the same way, with no more work, a few at a time.

But you'll have to use *Pearline* to do it. *Pearline* only can rid you of wash-board and hard work; with it you can do your washing when you like. And you can do it safely, too, Directions on every package.

Away with the peddlers and prize givers, who say their imitations are "as good as" or "same as" Pearline—IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled and has no equal. Sold by all grocers. 246 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Improved Ventilating Shoes
For Tennis, Bicycling, Yachting
Baseball, Gymnasium, and
All Outdoor Sports.
Do not draw the feet, roomy
At the ball, conform
Closely and firmly at the
Ankle and Instep.
Give the foot a good form and
Decidedly small appearance.
Black is the popular color
This Season.
Prices from $1.25 up.

STREETER,
State and Madison,
Seller of the 3$ and 5$ Foot-Form Shoes.

Proposals for Indian Goods and Supplies. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1891.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Corn, Flour, Gingham, or Quilts" (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received as follows: Until 1 p. m. of Wednesday, July 1, 1891, for furnishing for the Indian service about 1,894,000 pounds flour; 1,000,000 pounds to be delivered at Rushville, Neb., 700,000 pounds at Valentine, Neb., and 194,000 pounds at Lower Brule Agency, South Dakota. Also about 15,000 bed-quilts and 300,000 yards of gingham, to be delivered at 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New York City. Flour must be what is known as "straight, full stock," of good sound wheat, grown in the section of country contiguous to the places of delivery—60 pounds of wheat to be ground down to 42 pounds of flour, low grades to be taken out—and delivered in extra strong single cotton sacks to weigh 8 ounces to the yard; said sacks to be of about 100 pound capacity. Contractors will be required to plainly stamp their names on each sack. Samples of not less than 25 pounds must be furnished by bidders; said samples must be put in plain white bags, without any mark thereon whatever, except the name of the bidder, in small letters, and the number of the sample if more than one is submitted. Each bidder must have his own sample or samples, and bidders will not be allowed to bid on the samples submitted by other parties. Each bid for flour must be accompanied by the affidavit of the bidder that the sample of flour is "straight full stock, sixty pounds of wheat ground down to forty-two pounds of flour." flour to be delivered in such quantities as may be required. Conditions on bids "in car loads only" will not be considered. All bids for flour will be construed without reference to such conditions. Bed-quilts must be warranted fast colors, Pacific Mills or equal, both sides same material, filled with carded cotton No. 1, to weigh not less than 7½ pounds each, and to be cross-quilted. Gingham must be warranted fast colors, good and heavy quality. No unsalable or bad styles will be considered. Samples of flour, gingham, and quilts must be delivered at the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., at or before the time specified for the opening bids. Until 1 p. m. of Saturday, August 1, 1891, for furnishing about 1,611,000 pounds corn, sound and clean, to weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel, to be put up in sacks of about two and a half bushels capacity, made of 8-ounce burlap, well sewed, and to be delivered as follows, in such quantities as may be required: 357,000 pounds at Cheyenne River Agency, S. D.; 542,000 pounds at Rushville, Neb.; 337,000 pounds at Valentine, Neb.; and 375,000 pounds at Standing Rock Agency, N. D. The right is reserved by the Government to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid. Certified checks.—All bids must be accompanied by certified checks or drafts upon some United States Depository for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal. T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN.

Sealed proposals for the building of sewers and appurtenances will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. June 17, 1891, at the office of the Board of Public Works of Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

The work comprises the furnishing, laying, and building the main and intercepting sewers, out-falls, manholes, flush tanks, etc., in the City of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board of Public Works.

The sewers are to be all of vitrified pipe and the approximate quantities required are:

820 lineal feet 24-inch sewer pipe.
2,320 lineal feet 20-inch sewer pipe.
3,160 lineal feet 15-inch sewer pipe.
1,260 lineal feet 12-inch sewer pipe.
7,290 lineal feet 10-inch sewer pipe.
6,420 lineal feet 8-inch sewer pipe.
47 manholes, 4 flush tanks, 2 timber out-falls.

Iron work for manholes and flush tanks are to be of approved design and manufacture and bidders are requested to submit designs of the same, giving weight and prices.

Each proposal must be signed with the full name of all persons interested therein, and must contain $500 in cash or a certified check good for that amount, which will be returned to the unsuccessful bidder when the contract is awarded. The successful bidder to give an approved bond of $10,000 for the faithful performance of the work.

All proposals to be made upon the official blank form, which can be obtained from the City Clerk upon application.

Proposals must be addressed:
Proposals for Sewer Construction, Board of Public Works, Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
By order of the Board of Public Works.
ARTHUR REICHNET, Clerk,
Manitowoc, Wis.
June 3, 1891.
W. F. GOODHUE, Consulting Engineer,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D.C., May 28, 1891.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 20th day of June, 1891, for furnishing weighing beams, especially adapted for weighing casks of distilled spirits; also barrel hooks and extra poises. No bid is to be considered unless accompanied by samples. Full information can be obtained upon application to this office. The office reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or waive defects.

JOHN MASON,
Commissioner.

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THE GREAT HEALTH DRINK.
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JNO. CALVIN RICE, A. M., Principal.

Two Admirable Schools— Gambier, O.
KENYON MILITARY ACADEMY,
For Young Men and Boys.
HARCOURT PLACE SEMINARY,
For Young Ladies and Girls.

Academy founded in 1825. Completely reorganized in 1885, with object of providing, west of the Alleghanies, a training-school fully equal to the best schools of the East. Growth since reorganization remarkable, number of boarding pupils having increased more than 300 per cent. Buildings elegant. Masters all college graduates and teachers of tried efficiency. Thorough preparation for college or business. Careful supervision of health, habits, and manners. Bad boys carefully excluded. Particular attention to the training of young boys. Conducted upon a strict military system, but, unlike many of the military schools, decidedly homelike. Weekly receptions for recreation and social cultivation, occasions of great enjoyment and profit to the cadets. Large new gymnasium and drill hall. Regular instruction and practice in gymnastics.

The great success of the Academy decided the Regents to establish a school of equally high grade for girls. An elegant building was erected in the beautiful grounds of Harcourt Place, comprising twelve acres. It was delightfully furnished with a view to making it a charming home. In the fall of 1887 the Seminary was opened with an exceptionally strong faculty, all from Wellesley College. Provides the most thorough preparation for the best American colleges for women, or a complete course. High social culture given and exceptional advantages in music and art. Vocal teacher selected by the highest authority in Boston and wonderfully skillful in developing the voice and teaching the art of singing. Instrumental teacher of great ability, a graduate of one of the best American conservatories and for two years a pupil of Moszkowski in Germany.

Gambier, fifty miles from Columbus, O., and easily accessible from all points, is situated on a plateau in the lovely Kokosing Valley, 1,100 feet above the sea level, and is celebrated for its beauty and healthfulness.

Mr. H. N. Hills, Regent of the above schools, will be at the Hotel Woodruff, 21st and Wabash, Chicago, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 8, 9, and 10, at 4 o'clock p. m., to give information concerning the schools and to receive applications for the ensuing school year.

St. John's Military School
Manlius, N. Y.
Under the visitation of the War Department. Military under U. S. army officer.
Address WM. VERBECK, Superintendent.

The Osgoodby School of Stenography, Rochester, N. Y. Thorough instruction by mail, including manual, reader, and speed-book, $10. Books supplied for self-instruction. Engraved synopsis for 2-cent stamp.

INSTRUCTION.

A Position of Private Tutor—A Christian young man, graduate with high honors four years ago from a New England college, having since divided his whole time between study and foreign travel, will be free after July 1 to give private tuition to young man making up undergraduate or preparatory studies.

References. Address "VLADIMIR," care of B 32, Tribune office.

At the Munson Shorthand School—This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants; dictation class for writers of all systems with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Chicago Athenæum—"The People's College"—Elegant new building, 18-26 Van Buren-st.; academic, business, and shorthand classes daily. EVENING CLASSES, all branches. TILL MAY 31. GYMNASIUM, including natatorium, unsurpassed.

High Class Magic Lessons Given by Prof. W. C. Morrison, 450 Washington-blvd. Call evenings.

Shorthand—The Chicago Athenæum is unsurpassed for thorough instruction; indorsed by pupils and business-men; 17th year; visitors welcome.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A Clairvoyance — Mme. Marree, the great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, born with a double veil and greatest prophetic gift of second sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; $5,000 challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on friends or enemies, on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Marree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. Asks no questions, uses no cards of any description in her profession. All believing themselves conjured or bewitched should wear the charm of the ancient talisman for good luck, banishing spirits of haunted influence, causing those who forsake you to return. Advice to young men how to gain riches and to business-men their gain or loss in worldly goods. Advice to ladies how to gain happiness and peace. Mme. Marree predicted President Harrison's election and the assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. Was the only one predicted the World's Fair in Chicago from the commencement. Her predictions are always exactly and truthfully fulfilled; you believe what you hear and know yourself. Warns the public to beware of all who imitate her name and advertisement. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 654 W. Madison-st., above Paulina, second story, first flat. All call and know the truth. Consultation sent by mail.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Cash Paid for Furniture of Private residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 33 Van Buren-st.

Cash Paid for Used Furniture, Carpets, etc.; entire furniture of hotels and private residences a specialty. 21 Park-av.

For Sale—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

For Sale—Cheap—A Lot of Horses and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car barns.

For Sale—Fine Lot Kentucky Saddlers and combination horses; also gaits. CROSSMAN'S Livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Contractors, Attention—Do You Want any mantels or hardware? If so see our stock; all new and very low prices. CONTRACTORS' HARDWARE SUPPLY CO., 175 39th-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

All Diseases of Men a Specialty; Moderate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 112 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

For Sale—Pug Puppy; Bred from imported stock. 133 La Salle-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD HUNTING CASE watch, No. 1,074,628, Elgin movement; the finder return to 1049 Fulton-st. receive reward; no questions asked.

LOST—GOLD BOWED NOSE-GLASSES with gold chain attached on Ellis-av. or 36th-st. Sunday morning. Finder please leave at 3824 Ellis-av., and receive reward.

LOST—WHITE POODLE DOG. FINDER please return to 462 State-st. and receive $25 reward. LOTTIE GROVES.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THERE IS AN ANTIDOTE FOR ALL poisons, a cure for every ill, and nature alone provides the best, as no man can. That VITÆ-ORE is the most POWERFUL ANTISEPTIC TONIC, RECONSTRUCTIVE RELIFE GIVER, I stand ready to prove at my own expense to anyone sending me names of six afflicted friends for free sample. No honest person has ever used it but to praise it. All true physicians and surgeons commend; only quacks condemn; knaves cavil, and nostrum dealers denounce. It is sold as it comes from the mine where Nature fabricated it in her own laboratory, and is as different from anything man ever has or can make, as chalk and water is from pure milk. THEO. NOEL, Geologist, 858 Polk-st., Chicago, Ill.
READ MY NEXT AND THE FOLLOWING.
H. GOETZ, City Agent, Tacoma Building.

PERSONAL—GIVEN AWAY—AN OUTFIT FOR CLEANING DIAMONDS. Don't fail to get one. A complete stock of diamonds at importers' prices. Trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, 110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—HARTMAN'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 129 South Clark-st.; reliable detective service; reasonable rates; strictly confidential.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED—MECHANICAL AND electrical draughtsman wants a situation. Address X 179, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CUTTER AND FIRST-class designer; men's and boys' clothing. Address D 125, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN—BY A young man (Danish), not long in this city, but knows the principal streets; has the very best 3 years' reference ever written. Address D 111, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN AS horse-breaker or coachman. D 122, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY competent German girl; good references. 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY WASHing; competent laundress. MRS. ANDERSON, 512 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION TO lady; refined, accomplished, in music, etc.; no objection to travel; very high class references as to character and social standing. Address MISS HELEN LUTHER, Ashland, O.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—TYPEWRITER WITH SOME KNOWLedge of bookkeeping; must write good hand; small salary for several months; permanent position. Address in own hand, stating salary expected, E V 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; MUST BE FAMILiar with merchant tailoring. D 147, Tribune.

Salesmen.

WANTED—CLOTHING SALESMAN—WE WANT an agent or firm in every county of the U. S. to handle our line of merchant tailoring. Hunter Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O. Pants to order, $3; suits, $15 and upwards. Write for samples and rules for self-measurement.

WANTED—MEN EMPLOYED DURING THE week as superintendents, foremen, and timekeepers, where large numbers of men are employed, to act as salesmen at real-estate excursions on Sundays; live men with energy and ambition can make from $10 to $25 a week without interfering with other duties. Address C 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN EMPLOYED DURING the week to sell real estate on Sunday excursions. Apply to H. R. CAMPBELL, with S. E. Gross, southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED REAL ESTATE salesmen. S. E. GROSS, southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS AND solicitors to sell real estate; only experienced men need apply; full instruction given.
H. R. CAMPBELL,
with S. E. GROSS,
S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS AND solicitors to sell real estate; only hustlers need apply; full instruction given. H. R. CAMPBELL, with S. E. Gross, s. e. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ADVERTISING solicitor; best publications; references. B 178.

Designers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER AND building engraver for lithographing department. Combe Printing Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Trades.

WANTED—LITHOGRAPH ENGRAVER FOR commercial work only; send samples and state salary.
CLARKE & COURTS,
Galveston, Texas.

WANTED—
Wheel molders and helpers. Address Box 447, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—BLANK-BOOK FINisher. ILLINOIS PRINTING CO.,
Danville, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NO. 1 WOODTURNer. Apply to Danville Lumber and Manfg. Co., Danville, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A HUSTLER AS MANAGER AND salesman to take charge of Chicago agency for the sale of an article needed in every wholesale establishment, retail establishment, hotel, office building, flat building, and residence in the city; a great opportunity for a live man; experienced men only. Address, with references, D 114, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN UNDER 35 YEARS FOR permanent position West; $100 per month; $350 required; come ready for work. Address W 159, Tribune office.

WANTED—ARE YOU MAKING MONEY? Are you satisfied with your present business? Would you object to something better? Don't die in the poorhouse. We have use for the services of five first-class men. No books or peddling. Investigate. Address X 163, Tribune office.

WANTED—SUCCESS! SUCCESS! CALL AND secure services. Chicago Employment Agency, 107 Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Cooks.

WANTED—A COOK, GERMAN, WHO KNOWS how to wash and iron, in a small family. 3225 Groveland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS; wages $5 per week. 3723 Lake-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO SELL lots in a new subdivision. Call at 11 o'clock, M. BEIFELD, corner Market and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS; NEW GOODS; twenty-five splendid selling articles; catalogue free. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 W. Washington, Chicago.

WANTED — AGENTS — "COLUMBUS — THE Catholic Heroes of America;" large, fine looking book; $4. Exclusive territory anywhere.
SHEEHY, Publisher, 7 Murray, New York.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

DO NOT SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES UNTIL I have set prices on them. J. WRONSKI, 398 State-st. Orders promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SALE OF MANUFACTURING PROPERTY IN SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—On Tuesday, June 23, 1891, the celebrated "East Street" Reaper and Mower Manufacturing Plant of Whitely, Fassler & Kelley, with tools and machinery, will be offered for sale at public auction.

This property consists of 44 acres of real estate, covered with manufactories, warehouses, Malleable Iron Shops, foundries, steel works, and rolling-mill, etc., conveniently located on East-st., in the city of Springfield, Ohio, adjoining the "Big Four" and Ohio Southern railways, and with private tracks leading thereto, and will be offered for sale as a whole, and also in parcels, as it can be divided so as to make numerous shops, each having suitable grounds and railroad facilities. The buildings are of brick, slate roofed, and nearly new, with engines and line shafting in perfect order, and are stocked with all kinds of machinery and tools of the best description for working in wood and iron.

The entire manufacturing plant is appraised at $[illegible], and the tools and portable machinery at $70,-[illegible].

Terms of sale: For personal property, cash; for real-estate, ⅓ cash and the balance in one and two years secured by a mortgage on the premises sold and bearing 6 per cent interest.

Fuller information can be obtained by applying for circular.
GEO. H. FREY, Receiver,
Springfield, Ohio.

ORDER OF THE GATES AJAR—SUPREME OFfice, 657 Washington-st., Boston, Mass. Incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire, also doing business in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York. Pays $100 in one year; assessments $2. We do not think that we shall be obliged to call more than 15 or 16 assessments the first year. The best plan on earth by which you can invest a few dollars and get the biggest per cent on your money; no risk. Organizers wanted at once in Chicago, at most liberal terms. Call or write to
N. H. PATNO,
Supreme Treasurer Gates Ajar,
Room 762 Auditorium Hotel,
Chicago, Ill.
Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 5 to 7 p. m.

THE LATHERS' UNION OF WEST SUPERIOR notifies all that there are more lathers there than the work demands.

WANTED—BUILDER TO TAKE CONTRACT ON five houses; money furnished if necessary. C. JAMES SEEBER, R. 17, 182 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING sites and docks. H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—72 BY 100 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON State-st., between 55th and 56th-sts. Price $225 per foot; very cheap. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—18 ACRES ON the corner of 43d-st. and Pan Handle Railroad, running to 45th-st. This is fine manufacturing property. Price, $60,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Ground in all parts of the city with railroad connection; docks to rent.
Warehouses and factory buildings, with R. R. and docks. Build to suit tenants.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—N. W. CORNER 95TH-ST. AND VINcennes-road; 130x147x105 feet; price $65 per foot; fine location for a road-house.
CREMIN & BRENAN,
142 Dearborn, cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—5465 WABASH-AV., LOT 35X161 FT., A new, first-class dwelling, rock-face stone basement, pressed brick all around, slate roof; parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 5 sleeping-rooms and bath-room on second floor; all the wood work red oak; fine wooden mantels; price $9,000; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st.,
or at Branch Office, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CONTRACT ON A desirable piece real estate; a bargain. C. J. SEEBER, R. 17, 182 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Insurance Building, cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.;
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone-front house, in first-class order and in fine location, north of 30th-st., with lot 26x170 ft. and barn; only $24,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—House with fine lot 50x176 ft., north of 32d-st.; $26,500. This is a bargain. Owner is going to California and wants to sell. Call for full particulars.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Modern house near 33d-st.; heated by steam; hardwood throughout; lot 25x174 ft.; brick barn.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Handsome stone-front house near 34th-st.; 25 ft. wide; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Modern house, near 36th-st., with lot, 25x174 ft., and barn; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New stone-front house, near 37th-st.; $30,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Very fine place, with large grounds, 100x267 ft., corner lot; hot house, barn, etc.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Beautiful new St. Lawrence marble house; most elegant and expensive interior finish and decorations; lighted both by gas and electricity; best barn in Chicago; corner lot, 119x267 ft.; $75,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Fine modern house, with lot 80x235 ft. and barn; $75,000.
GRAND-BLVD.—Brown stone-front house with south exposure; abundance of sunlight in every room; $25,000.
GRAND-BLVD.—Brownstone-front house, $13,000.
GRAND-BLVD.—New stone-front house, $18,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Brownstone-front house, $18,000.
KENWOOD—Very fine new house, heated by hot water, finished in selected hardwoods, with fine barn and corner lot, 86x164 ft.; house is stone front on all sides; no brick work exposed to view. $45,000; house cost $35,000, and lot is worth $15,000.
KENWOOD—Beautiful new house, very recently finished, lot 99x297 ft., $50,000.
KENWOOD—Handsome modern house in choice location with lot, 57x297 ft., $35,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Fine little house near 33d-st., finished in hardwood, 25 ft., very handsome interior, $12,500.
CALUMET-AV.—New stone-front house, heated by hot water, finished in hardwood, hardwood floors, wired for electric light; detached on one side with side light; has never been occupied; $18,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Fine modern house, with 37 ft.; $25,000; this is a very desirable and cheap property.
CORNER HOUSE—Built two years ago in a costly and thorough manner; handsome interior; over $700 has just been expended on decorations; east and south front; every room full of sunshine; lot 30x164 ft., and brick barn; cost $28,500; will submit offer of $25,000.
EAST END-AV.—Beautiful new house, with 50 ft. lot, north of Jackson Park; owner is removing from the city and wants to sell.

FOR SALE—N. E. CORNER INDIANA-AV. AND 18th-st., 121x178 feet. To close an estate we are authorized to sell this valuable corner much below its value. Give this your immediate attention, as it must be sold. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON Indiana-av., north of 29th-st., 100x130, with light on three sides, at a bargain. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE, 100X175, $80 front foot. Ashland-av., near North-av.; fronts also on Dixon-st., or will exchange for residence property, West Side.
VEIRS,
112 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TERRIBLE SACRIFICE—13-ROOM brick house, West Side; rented for $600 per year and subrented for $900 per year; price $5,500, part time. Owner, Room 5, 155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FRONTING GARFIELD PARK ON Central Park-av., near Adams-st., choice lots 200 feet deep. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY VAN VLISSINGEN—WASHINGton-blvd., near Garfield Park, 50 feet; price, $190 per ft. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., CORNER CENTRAL-av., 125x130 feet; price $85 per foot; intersection of two section lines; this is a great bargain and if not sold before June 10 will be withdrawn from sale.
CREMIN & BRENAN,
142 Dearborn, cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., CORNER ST. LOUIS-AV., the corner lot, 25x180. HARRY GREENEBAUM (exclusive agent), 84 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FACTORY LOT, 150X100, WITH RAILroad facilities, less than one mile from Court House, $30,000.
HARRY GREENEBAUM,
84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH-AV., NEAR LARRABEE-ST., 42 feet, with frame buildings.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO BARGAIN ON Sherman, Sumner, and Colfax-avs., near 83d-st., at only $20 and $25 per foot. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., NEAR 63D-ST., EAST front, all improvements, including stone pavements, macadamized streets, water, and boulevard lamps; price $87.50 per foot; this is one of the finest pieces of property in Woodlawn, and can make terms very easy. MARK T. LEONARD, owner, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FT. NEAR A MAIN ENTRANCE to Jackson Park; not in prohibition district; price $250 per ft. 320 First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 46th-st.
HARRY GREENEBAUM,
84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Indiana-av., near 73d-st., 200x161 ft.; $35.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
420 Chamber of Commerce.
Branch office, 6857 Halsted-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft., 100 ft. n. of 76th-st., e. front; 60x140 ft., 100 ft. n. of 74th-st., e. front. Lots on Dickey-st., 50x133 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. front. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 to 16-foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN," EDGEwater—Handsomely located lots near North Edgewater station; the only good lots in this beautiful suburb which can be purchased at a low figure; very easy terms; long time on deferred payments; price $24 to $40 per foot.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LA GRANGE. LA GRANGE.
27 minutes from Chicago
on C., B. & Q. R. R.
THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE BEING
PUT ON OUR CHOICE KENSINGTON
ADDITION TO LA GRANGE.
$15 PER FOOT
WILL BUY THE LOTS WITH ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS; WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE QUICK.

Real estate is rapidly advancing in La Grange. More transactions are being made there than in any other suburb of Chicago. Go and verify this!

HOME SEEKERS.
HOME BUYERS.
INVESTORS.

All who want to make money go and see La Grange, and you will be amazed at its beauty, size, and rapid growth. See the Kensington addition to La Grange and you will select homes at once.

TITLE
GUARANTEED.
CERTIFIED ABSTRACTS.

La Grange is constantly receiving residents who are moving away from the World's Fair location to avoid the crowds and secure elegant home sites. Many are anchoring their South Side profits and securing lots in La Grange on account of rapidly advancing values.

Investigate and verify.
PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

AT ROGERS PARK AND BIRCHWOOD.

Sheridan-drive, $55 per foot and upwards. Pratt, Columbia, Lunt, Chase, Sherwin, and Bryan-avs., $25 per foot and upwards.

AT EDGEWATER.

Winthrop-av., near depot, $70 per foot.

Free excursion daily at 2:30 p. m.

SUNDAY AT 1 P. M.

JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Owners, list your property with me.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Major Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

AT RIVERSIDE.

Choice residence lots in the Second and Third Divisions.

JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK-yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $200 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—RIVER FOREST ACRES; DIRECT from owner; "cheap." Address W 15, Tribune.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A THIRTEENTH INTEREST IN AN estate worth over $500,000, located in St. Paul, Minn. Address G. W. MACDONALD, 731 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—5,000 ACRES BEST QUALITY ASphalt land, within fifty miles of Louisville, Ky.; C. and O. railroad traverses greater part of it. Apply to JAMES & DUGAN, 307 W. Jefferson-st., Lou., Ky.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD GRAZING FARM, 80 TO 100 acres, within forty miles of Chicago; convenient to depot. Address, describing property and improvements, with lowest cash price without commission, C 135, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM OF ABOUT 40 ACRES, rich soil, well improved, within fifty miles of Chicago, near depot, convenient to church and schools. Address, describing property and improvements, with lowest cash price, no commission, C 134, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, SOUTH SIDE VAcant property under the market; have special fund for investment. O. L. BENEDICT,
Room 3, 185 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

A SPECIAL FUND—MONEY ON HAND—5, 5½, and 6 per cent. Money to loan in large and small amounts. Money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, main floor, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500—SUPERIOR GRADE, BAL purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail, B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS AT PAR and accrued interest, netting investors 6 per cent.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Major Block.

GOOD PURCHASE MONEY NOTES AND MORTgages bought at reasonable rates; no delays.
C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 97 Clark, R. 11.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE FROM $1,000 UP TO any amount at the lowest rate; building loans made promptly. CRELL & SALOMON, 94 La Salle-st., Room 50.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums of $500 and upwards.
THE UNION TRUST CO.,
133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st. 3d floor.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr., s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

OWN A HOME—WE WILL LOAN TWO-THIRDS to three-fourths of the actual value of good income property, or will loan to buy or build and take it back in small monthly payments to about equal the rent and at a cost to the borrower of 6 per cent for the length of time the loan runs.
The United States Loan Syndicate,
310 Opera-House Building.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, of publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL AND SITES FURNISHED established manufactories employing 50 hands or more. FRANCIS. GOODING & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

DO YOU WANT MONEY—
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call or address
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

LOANS MADE PRIVATELY ON ANY GOOD PERsonal property; low rates; can be repaid in monthly installments; prompt attention and courteous treatment. Call or write, Room 323, 225 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY BUILDING LOAN ASSOciation stock that is over three years old. Apply to Room 30, 153 Washington-st.

$10 TO $500 TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS; PRIVATE party. Address W 142, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED LARGE front room, also small rooms, with board.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE room with first-class board.

2220 MICHIGAN-AV. — BEAUTIFULLY FURnished rooms with best of table board.

3723 LAKE-AV.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, good board; desirable for two gentlemen.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—A pleasant suite of four rooms, parlor floor; private bath; also other suites, front and single rooms, with board; references; also first-class table board.

237 LA SALLE-AV. — COMMODIOUS, COMfortable front room, every convenience; awnings, hot and cold water, large closet, mantel; if desired will suite with smaller room; 'twill pay you to look at it; board equally desirable.

491 LA SALLE-AV.—IN PRIVATE GERMAN family, elegant, newly furnished rooms, if desired, with first-class board. References.

544 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR LINCOLN PARK —Elegant rooms, with board; moderate prices.

Hotels.

GRESHAM HOTEL—2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—Location unequalled for elegance and convenience, rooms large, well ventilated, and elegantly furnished; table moderate in variety, unexcelled in quality; rates $150 up.

NOTICE—ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1891, THE proprietor of the Waverly Hotels and Temperance Coffee Houses, Chicago, will revive the old original 25c California meals, which he run so successfully many years before and after the big fire.
The present establishments at Clark and Lake-sts. and 262 Clark-st. will be continued on the London coffee house plan. But at 262 S. Clark-st., where there are two large dining-rooms, one will be used for the 25c meals.
These meals were popular from the fact that everything was first-class. A great variety of articles are on the bill of fare and customers knew exactly how much they had to pay. Try one.
Rooms from 50c to $2 per day.

NEW PARKER HOUSE, 251 CLARK-ST., NEARLY opp. Post-Office—Elegant rooms, $1 per day; $3 and up per week; strictly respectable.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

PARTIES SEEKING ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, will find a list of desirable places, which we can recommend, by calling.
GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE — THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. E. Parker, W. W. and S. T. Alexander, under the firm name of J. E. Parker & Co., doing business at Room 20, 260 Clark-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. W. and S. T. Alexander retiring therefrom. (Signed)
J. E. PARKER. W. W. ALEXANDER.
S. T. ALEXANDER.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A pier and breakwater for the World's Columbian Exposition at Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1891. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 15th day of June, 1891, for the furnishing of materials and constructing a pier and breakwater at Jackson Park, according to the plans and specifications which will be on file in the office of the Consulting Engineer, 1143 "The Rookery," on and after Thursday, June 4, 1891.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department and accompanied by a certified check for ten thousand dollars ($10,000) on some responsible bank doing business in Chicago and made payable to the World's Columbian Exposition.
The Chief of Construction reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction World's Columbian Exposition,
1143 "The Rookery," Chicago, Ill.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

A CLEAN, LIGHT PLACE TO STORE FURNIture, trunks, etc., is at the Illinois Storage Warehouse, 46 North Morgan-st. Tel. 7260.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, 83, E. Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods; permanent; reliable. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4313.
S. Side—250 and 252 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2221 AND 2223 WABASH-AV.—CENtrally located and finest site for first-class boarding-house; 28 rooms; houses are connected and will be put in good condition; rent $2,000 per year for both. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO.,
407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—2725 CALUMET-AV., SWELL FRONT, brick, 10 rooms; all modern improvements, furnace, gas fixtures, large brick barn and yard; $75.

TO RENT—NEW 9-ROOM BRICK HOUSE; ALL modern improvements; $50 month; 4078 Lake-av.
McKEY & POAGUE,
114 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

TO RENT—2217 WABASH-AV. — 2½-STORY brown stone front, eight rooms; all modern improvements; dining-room on first floor; $55 a month. W. L. BUTTERFIELD, Room 613, 164 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
753 Jackson-blvd. and 202 Winchester-av., elegant 7-room houses; furnace, laundry, etc. Rent very low.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.
110 Dearborn-st., and
n. w. cor. Ogden-av. and Wood-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—306 E. OHIO-ST., MODERN 12-ROOM house, finished in hardwood; d. and k. on parlor floor; reduced rent. MADDEN BROS.,
167 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT — NEW ATTRACTIVE BRICK houses finished in red oak, on 50th-st., near Madison-av. J. H. DUNHAM, Room 5 Balcony, 10 State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
In the "Ozark," cor. Wabash-av. and 35th-st.—The handsomest and most convenient apartment building in Chicago; half block from Elevated R. R. station; one block from State-st. and Indiana-av. streetcars; apartments of 7 and 8 rooms can be had at from $45 to $90 per month rent; two passenger elevators, freight and servants' elevators; hardwood finish; Venetian blinds; steam heat; janitor service; hot water; electric light; gas ranges; window screens; REFRIGERATORS FURNISHED WITH ICE; laundries with steam clothes dryers; telephone; magnificent DINING-HALL in charge of first-class caterer. Arrangements for those desiring but 3 or 4 rooms can be made. Janitor in constant attendance to show premises. Plans at our office.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—NO. 1517 MICHIGAN-AV.—A BEAUTIfully located six-room flat, second story; all modern improvements; never been occupied; new, clean, and perfect in every way.
WHITE & COLEMAN,
Room 40 Borden Block,
N. W. Cor. of Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER AND FALL—ELEgantly furnished flat of six rooms; every convenience; situated in best part of Englewood. Inquire after 5 p. m., 445 64th-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS IN THE ALLEN, 143 Oakwood-blvd. near Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—
ARMOUR FLATS.
Only a few of these desirable flats left; rent very reasonable. For information apply to E. C. DODGE, 407 33d-st., or to GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2346 AND 2348 CALUMET-AV., ELEgant 7-room flats, steam heat, gas ranges, and water heaters, wood mantels, etc.; janitor at building will show any time. Apply to
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM FLATS, $30 AND $40 month; 393 41st-st. McKEY & POAGUE,
114 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

TO RENT—AN EIGHT-ROOM FLAT AT 369 Wabash-av. Apply to A. W. GREEN, 130 Rialto Bldg.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS, 24 ST. JOHN'S-place, close to Union Park; $19.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Apply 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE "MONTICELLO," NOS. 332 and 334 N. Franklin-st., near Elm,
4 and 5 room flats with bath.
$17 TO $26.
New building, beautiful marble entrance; electric bells, gas fixture, shades.
Now ready.
PRATT & ELY,
132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, NEW, CORNER CHESTNUT and State-sts.; 6 and 7 rooms; finished throughout with hardwood; steam heat, hot and cold water all year; gas ranges, ice chests, gas fixtures, curtains, janitor service; no ashes, no dirt; in fact, everything complete. Open Sundays.
M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS, FURNISHED, AND 6-room unfurnished; heat, elevator, janitor service, etc. Call at The Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—7-ROOM MODERN STEAM-HEATED flat, $35, at 503 La Salle-av.; refrigerators; attic and cellar, gas range, etc. Apply to janitor.

Lake View.

TO RENT—WRIGHTWOOD-AV., NORTHWEST corner Racine-av., just west of Lincoln-av. cable; fine new building, 5, 6, and 7-room flats, very low rents; janitor in basement 1192 Wrightwood-av.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, HOT and cold water, etc., $7 a month; also elegant east front alcove, $30. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 1841 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen. 210 28th-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AND back rooms; all conveniences. 3015 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—291 ONTARIO-ST.—NEW AND ELEgantly furnished alcove room; hot and cold water; walking distance; gentlemen only; references.

TO RENT—2D-STORY, FRONT, SINGLE ROOM; elegant location. 361 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
104 22d-st., fine store; excellent locality; rent low.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE 15X50 IN THE NEW RAND McNally building, Quincy-st. front. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—FINE STORE AND 5-ROOM FLAT, 546 W. Madison, bet. Laflin and Ashland-av.; large plate-glass show window. CREMIN & BRENAN,
142 Dearborn, cor. Madison.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN OUR OFFICE, $8 TO $10 per month. GEO. W. CARR & CO.,
649 Rookery.

TO RENT—IN THE TACOMA—FINE LIGHT PRIvate office, cheap. Call 806 Tacoma.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—OFFICES, PARTS AND DESK ROOM, in all the modern office buildings.
C. K. BERG & CO., 1306 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—MAIN FLOOR OFFICE, 235 LA SALLE-st., in Grand Pacific Hotel.
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TO RENT—OFFICES; LARGE CORPORATIONS should see 16-story Manhattan Block, 315 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE, GOOD OFFICES AT both 167 Washington and 127 La Salle-sts.

Barns.

TO RENT—
Barn on 22d-st., between Indiana and Michigan-avs., 50x50, two stories; fine location for livery; rent low. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BARN IN REAR OF 263 DEARBORN-av. very cheap from now until October. Apply at Barn A or to HARRY J. POWERS, Hooley's Theater.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS AND FLOORS for light manufacturing in the acknowledged best manufacturing building in the West; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; water closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; from $12 month upward; catalogue on application. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS. OPPOsite county buildings, 2½ blocks from C. and N. W. Ry. depot; all modern improvements; also building 8 to 14 N. State-st., suitable for light manufacturing; well adapted for bakery purposes, having a reel oven; also houses and flats. Apply to owner, THOS. MACKIN, No. 37 North State-st.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x66; will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance.
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TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, NOW and from January and May. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—20 SOUTH CANAL-ST., SECOND AND third floors, 25x150; finest light, freight elevator, etc., etc.; very cheap. SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—SPACE IN THE OLD RAND McNALLY Building, Monroe-st., east of La Salle, with or without power; one floor 5,700 ft.; one floor 2,600 ft. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor 60x160, 1 do 50x135, 2 do 40x50, 1 do 50x60; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT—
Parties who have property to rent will do well to place it in our hands, as we have more calls for houses, flats, and stores of every description than we can possibly supply.
Competent and efficient men in charge capable of handling property of every description.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

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EIGHTEENTH EDITION, POST-PAID FOR 25 cents (or stamps). "THE HUMAN HAIR:
Why It Falls Off, Turns Grey, and the Remedy."
By Prof. HARLEY PARKER, F. R. A. S.
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"Everyone should read this little book."—Athenæum.

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Consisting of the FAMOUS CHICKERING.
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Universally acknowledged to be the artistic standard of the world.

THE ARTISTIC STANDARD OF THE WORLD.
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Concert Grands, Parlor Grands, Bijou Grands, Baby Grands,	In cases of new and novel designs in	Rosewood, Mahogany, Burl, and Java Walnut, Antique Oak, Cherry, Hungarian Ash, Birch, and Satin Wood

THE CELEBRATED CHASE BROS. PIANOS in new cases and all the fancy woods. The superb Wissner pianos in rosewood, mahogany, oak, and walnut cases, and the old reliable Mathushek & Son pianos.

We have an enormous stock of second-hand pianos, which we desire to close out at exceedingly low prices. Come early and take your choice.

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Seventy-five square pianos of the leading makers at prices ranging from $40 upwards.

Unlimited guarantee with every Chickering & Chase Bros. piano. All others warranted five years.

Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

Cash or monthly payments. New pianos for rent rent allowed if purchased.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash-av.
FRANK H. KING, Manager.

A GOOD REASON WHY
THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.

Do such a large and increasing business. People find there what they want, and prices and terms to suit them. Those looking for bargains in good, slightly used, and second-hand upright pianos can now visit our warerooms to good advantage. The largest stock of second-hand uprights in the city selling at

FABULOUSLY LOW PPICES!

A chance to secure a good second-hand square piano for almost nothing. We can show you the most complete line of high-grade pianos in the trade.

THE INCOMPARABLE WEBER
and
RELIABLE WHEELOCK

In great varieties and all sizes, styles, and different fancy light woods. It is worth your while to come and see them, if nothing more. Prices reduced to the very lowest possible figures, and terms to suit all. No matter what others may offer you,

WE WILL DO BETTER!

Tuning, regulating, and repairing done at short notice. Good pianos rented at $3 and $4 per month.

THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF—
CORNER W. MADISON AND MORGAN-STS.
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.

In addition to our large assortment of new Schaaf, Vose & Sons, Decker and other pianos we offer for sale the following second-hand instruments, every piano warranted to be as represented.

6 upright pianos, $125, $135, $145	$165
4 Vose & Sons, $175, $190, $200	250
5 Kroeger & Sons, $175, $200, $225	250
2 Chickering & Sons	$200, 225
7 Schaaf, $150, $165, $175	225
1 Mathushek	140
3 Deckers, $175, $200	250
4 uprights, each	100
17 squares, all makes, $20 to	125

Some of these pianos ar practically as good as new. Any of the above can be purchased on easy payments to suit buyers.

200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, $5 per month. One year's rent allowed if purchased.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD—
We have made a number of additions to our stock of second-hand pianos during the past week, and present for the public inspection the following assortment:

UPRIGHTS.

3 Knabe, rosewood, walnut, and ebonized. 4 Fischer, rosewood and mahogany. 5 New England, mahogany and walnut. 2 Pease, rosewood. 1 Washburn, ebonized. 2 Kroeger, mahogany and oak. 2 Lyon & Healy, cherry and rosewood. 1 Hardman, rosewood. 1 Chickering, rosewood. 2 Steinway, rosewood and ebonized. 1 Hale, rosewood.

GRANDS.

1 Fischer. 1 Decker Bros.

SQUARES.

1 Chickering, 1 Hallet & Davis, 1 Bauer, 1 Vose, 1 Haines Bros., 1 Hazleton, 1 Steinway, 1 New York piano, and others.

We sell for cash or on easy monthly payments to either country or city buyer.

Our new pianos the finest and most popular now before the public. They embrace the pick of the following makes:

KNABE,
FISCHER,
NEW ENGLAND,
and
PEASE.

Pianos tuned and moved. New pianos for rent. Correspondence invited.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

THE MARVELOUS TONE, THE PERFECT action, and the fine art cases of the popular NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANO are attracting not only the admiration of renowned musicians, but this instrument is gaining in favor with the public in general. Some of our
BEST MUSICIANS
and
LEADING CITIZENS
have purchased a number of these instruments during the last month at the
MANUFACTURERS' WAREROOMS.

The Kimball Company are sole agents for the well-known pianos of
HALLET & DAVIS,
EMERSON CO.

Sold for cash or on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.

100
Second-hand square and upright pianos at prices lower than ever offered in this city before; on easy terms; will allow price paid for any second-hand instrument toward new piano any time within two years from time of purchase.

LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP.
233 STATE-ST., 49, 51, AND 53 JACKSON-ST.,

OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PIANO-BUYERS THIS WEEK.

PIANOS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Decker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., and Arion; all kinds of wood, all sizes, all improvements, all prices. Second-hand pianos at 50 cents on the dollar. Bargain-seekers should see them. Two Haines Bros. upright, largest size, at $250; 2 Esteys, largest size, upright, at $250; 25 squares of standard makes at 40 cents on the dollar. Every instrument fully warranted. Easy payments.

TUNING, POLISHING, REPAIRING, MOVING.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
ESTEY & CAMP.
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

IN ANSWER TO MANY INQUIRIES REgarding the IVERS & POND PIANO.
It ranks with the best made.
The tone is all that can be desired by the most critical. The cases are beautiful.
The material used is the best money can buy.
Only artists are employed in its construction.
It has the PATENT SOFT STOP.
Call at our warerooms or send for catalogue.
AYRES & WYGANT CO.,
Reed's Temple of Music,
182-184 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS—"OPERA" AND JACOB pianos—A magnificent stock of these favorite instruments in walnut, mahogany, oak, etc., at manufacturers' prices and on terms to suit; second-hand square pianos at from $30 up; upright pianos $110, $150 and upward; new and second-hand pianos for rent at lowest rates; one year's rent allowed in case of purchase.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
156-158 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS,
sold direct by the manufacturers at
LOWEST PRICES.
Cash or easy time payments.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent allowed if purchased.
B. SHONINGER CO. 225 STATE-ST.

STEGER & CO., REMOVED TO 235 WABASH-AV., N. W. COR. JACKSON-ST.—Sohmer pianos, Steger pianos, Krakauer pianos, Sterling pianos. A number of instruments slightly damaged at great reductions. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., n. w. cor. Jackson-st.

STECK PIANO.
There is nothing else equal to it. Recognized as the best by the leading musicians of the world and all others using it. AYRES & WYGANT CO.,
Reed's Temple of Music,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES FOR all pianos purchased this week.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS.
145-147 Wabash-av.
Cash or time payments. New pianos to rent.

HAINES BROS., PIANOS, ESTABLISHED 1851, branch of New York house, 366 Wabash-av.; will sell at factory prices, cash or on time. Wanted—Second-hand squares in exchange for uprights.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LIVERY BUSINESS; GOOD TRADE; long favorable lease; 30 boarders; clean stock, $8,000. Inquire 363 Wabash-av.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT.
FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Open June 18, 1891. New York office in the "Grenoble," 57th-st. and 7th-av.
Souvenir book of the lake sent on application.
Management and organization of Hotel Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.—OUTSIDE OF LONG Island Sound, forty-five minutes from New London by commodious steamer Munnatawket. MANSION HOUSE opens June 15. Fully furnished cottages to let; good bathing, riding, and driving; ponies for children. Apply to MANSION HOUSE, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., via New London.

GLEN RIDGE HOUSE, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Modern improvements; beautiful grounds and scenery. Moderate rates. Circular free.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE—
CRESSON SPRINGS.
On the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, main line Penna. R. R. All trains stop.
Will open June 25. For circulars and information address
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Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

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ROUND ISLAND,
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, N. Y.
Among the Thousand Islands.
Opens June 27.
For circulars, terms, and 34 page book, with 20 illustrations, address
GEO. W. MACAVOY,
Grand Hotel, New York City.

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KINGSWOOD INN, WINNIPISEOGEE LAKE.
OPEN JUNE 20. New management. Superior table; magnificent scenery and drives; finest trout and bass fishing in New England; boating, shooting, and bowling; special prices made until June 15. Address G. R. STIMPSON,
38 Rutland Square, Boston, Mass.

"WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA."
Spring Lake, N. J.
Season, June 1st to October.
R. K. LETCHWORTH.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000 IN HARDware manufacturing; investigate. Address Hardware, Kauffman's drug store, Lincoln-av.

WANTED—PARTNER THAT CAN INVEST small amount of money to manufacture the finest specialty ever sold to the dry goods trade; you can take out the money put in in a week. Address or call Brevoort House, L. F. NICODEMUS, between 8 and 9 a. m. and 6 and 7 p. m.

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FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

COOK'S SUMMER VACATION EXCURSIONS TO EUROPE.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
By arrangement with steamship and railroad companies we are able to offer this year wonderfully cheap facilities for going to Europe and seeing all the principal points of interest.
Parties will sail as follows, and we shall be glad to furnish descriptive programmes on application:

City of Berlin, June 17.	Servia, July 4.
Germanic, June 24.	City of New York, July 8.
Gallia, June 24.	Bothnia, July 8.
Aurania, June 24.	

When writing for information state which date desired.
Every facility for independent travelers. Letters of credit, guide books, and every information.
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234 South Clark-st., Chicago.
During 1890 3,262,159 traveling tickets were issued by THOS. COOK & SON.

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FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Books now open for advance cabin engagements. "First come, first served."

Umbria	30th May	27th June	
Etruria	13th June	11th July	
Aurania	23d May	20th June	18th July
Servia	9th May	6th June	4th July

Early application necessary to secure choice of location.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
131 Randolph-st.

INMAN LINE
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
LARGEST FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT
STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
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Gen'l Western Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service thrice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
SPRING SAILINGS 1891.
Havel, Tuesday, June 9, 8 a. m.
Elbe, Wednesday, June 10, 8 a. m.
Eider, Saturday, June 13, 10 a. m.
Trave, Tuesday, June 16, noon.
Fulda, Wednesday, June 17, 1 p. m.
Saale, Saturday, June 20, 5 a. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $100 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—EGYPTIAN Monarch, 20th June; Lydian Monarch, 27th June; Colorado, 27th June; Persian Monarch, 11th July; Buffalo, 11th July. Saloon passengers only. Single berth, $40, $45. Round trip, $80. JAS. P. ROBERTSON, 404 Rookery Building, Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE
BETWEEN CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE,
IN EFFECT JUNE 9.
LEAVE CHICAGO 9 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
The magnificent new fast steamship
INDIANA
Performs the day service going
And the night service returning.
The new twin screw steel steamship
VIRGINIA
Will take the place of the Indiana
About June 25.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR, GRAND Rapids, and all Northern Michigan.
GRAHAM & MORTON TRANS. CO.
Elegant Steamers "City of Chicago" and "Puritan."
Leave 9:30 a. m. (Sundays excepted), gives a daily excursion, returning back in the city at 8 p. m.; fare $1 the round trip.
Leave 10 a. m. (Sundays only), returning 10 p. m.; fare $1.50 the round trip.
Leave 11:30 p. m. every night, 2 p. m. Saturdays only. 9:30 a. m. has special train direct for Grand Rapids, Detroit, Lansing, Traverse City, Petosky, Mackinac Island, Saginaw, and all intermediate stations on the Chicago & West Michigan and Detroit, Lansing & Northern Rys. Fare lower than any all rail route. Connect at Benton Harbor with the Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich. Ry. for all points South and East. Dock foot of Wabash-av. J. H. GRAHAM, Pres't.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington and Manistee.......*7 p. m.
For Gd Haven, Muskegon, Gd Rapids, daily, 7:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and way ports, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 p. m.
*Sunday excepted. Office and dock foot Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:35 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:35 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:20 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:20 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:10 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:35 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:35 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	* 1:20 pm	* 1:35 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	† 9:20 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:45 pm	†10:30 am
Council Bluffs night Express	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	†11:30 pm	† 6:20 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp	*11:30 pm	* 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §11:00 pm	* 3:15 pm § 8:00 am § 6:50 am § 2:00 pm
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am § 8:00 am
Pierre, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am † 9:00 pm	* 6:45 pm ‡ 6:30 am
Milwaukee and Racine	* 7:00 am X 8:30 am § 3:00 pm § 7:30 pm §10:30 pm	*11:30 am * 1:35 pm § 4:00 pm § 9:45 pm § 6:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:30 am *11:30 am § 5:00 pm	*10:00 am * 1:35 pm * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am §10:00 pm	* 1:35 pm § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 3:00 pm †10:00 pm	§11:30 am * 6:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 pm *11:20 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 6:00 pm	*10:25 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 9:05 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:20 pm	†10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 6:30 am	‡ 8:32 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 9:45 am	‡11:55 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 2:45 pm	‡ 5:45 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 8:15 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	‡ 8:15 am	‡ 7:20 am
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:10 pm	* 9:35 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 8:32 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 pm	b 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:20 pm	‡ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	11:35 pm	‡ 6:35 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:20 pm	*10:40 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:55 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:58 am
Kansas City Limited	* 5:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:50 pm	* 7:15 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—GRAND UNION PASsenger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 12:00N'n	† 1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	† 9:00 am	* 7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	* 11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation*	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:20 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:25 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 4:00 p m	‡11:00 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:00 p m	* 9:55 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st. corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:35 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil's Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 5:40 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:25 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:35 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

May 24, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Velvet"	* 9:30 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Electric"	* 7:40 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:40 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:35 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10am	* 6:45pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:20am	‡ 9:20am
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30am	‡ 9:00pm
New York Fast Ex.	‡ 3:10pm	‡ 7:00pm
Vestibule Limited	‡ 5:30pm	‡ 9:45am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‡ 7:45pm	‡ 8:45am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30pm	‡ 7:00am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05pm	*11:10am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:20 a m	6:10 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:25 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 8:55 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:10 p m	* 9:20 p m
Day Express	*10:40 a m	* 5:50 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 p m

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:15pm	7:20 am

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., *4:20 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:35 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:45 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *4:20 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive 28:50, *7:20, *8:05, †11:15 a. m., †3:25, *4:50, †6:30, †7:55, *9 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland, Ore., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *3:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:00 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Neenah, †8:00 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *4:25 p. m.; Sunday excursion to Waukesha, 8:30 a. m. Trains arrive *7:15 a. m., *9:30 a. m., *10:20 a. m., *1:55 p. m., †9:15 p. m., and ‡9:00 a. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Mondays only.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 248 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F P †7:15 a. m., P*10:45 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *5:00 p. m., P *8:20 p. m., F *11:30 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *9:45 a. m., *8:20 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:20 a. m., P *7:20 a. m., F *8:45 a. m., F *11:30 a. m., F *6:00 p. m., P *9:20 p. m.
F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

"THE NICKEL-PLATE"—N. Y., C. & ST. L. R. R.—Union Depot, Van Buren-st. All trains daily ex. Sunday. L've Chicago 7:35 a. m.; ar've Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central stan. time. For rates or information address N. A. SKINNER, Com. Agt., 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agt. Pass'r Dep't, 79 Clark-st.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:30 p. m. daily, 9:20 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:25 am. and 10:45 p. m.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 STATE STREET.

Headquarters for Dress Silks

WE PLACE ON SALE THIS MORNING 50 PIECES

NEW STYLE Fancy All-Black Silks FOR SUMMER WEAR

AT **$1.00** PER YD.

Imported to sell at $1.25 and $1.50.

Also 25 Pieces, Imported to sell at $1.00 per yard, at only **75c.**

SEE THESE GOODS AT ONCE AND THEY WILL BE RAPIDLY TAKEN.

Also 5,000 Yards SILK GRENADINES

At HALF PRICE TO CLOSE.

We show the most extensive and most beautiful assortment of Fine Quality Printed Silks in the city. New styles added daily. Prices always the lowest.

THE OLD STORY!

And how often it is told! Suffering for years with blood poison and blood taints; trying various nostrums in vain; traveling far to see high priced physicians; spending hundreds of dollars; and, at last,

Falling Back on S. S. S.

This was the experience of Mr. F. Z. Nelson, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Fremont, Nebraska. He suffered for years with scrofula; and it continued to grow worse in spite of all treatment. Finally four bottles of **S. S. S.** cured him. He writes: "Words are inadequate to express my gratitude and favorable opinion of Swift's Specific."

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPCIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

The best French Tonic

Vin de Bugeaud

(BUGEAUD'S WINE)

TONIC AND NUTRITIVE

Prepared with Cinchona and Cocoa.

Adopted by the physicians of the Paris hospitals and approved by the Academy of Medicine of New-York.

BUGEAUDS' WINE is recommended with confidence to all persons requiring a tonic treatment, whether to combat Anæmia, Chlorosis, Fevers, Stomach Troubles and other debilitating affections, or to promote speedy convalescence.

It promptly and surely relieves and dispels weakness and general fatigue from whatever cause arising.

BUGEAUD'S WINE has a delicious taste, thus combining the useful and the agreable.

Sold by all the principal chemists.

BUCK & RAYNER,
83 Clark-st., and cor. Madison and State-sts.

EYES examined free. 99 E. Randolph St. OPTICAL INSTITUTE WATRY OPTICIAN LANDOLPH ST. Spectacles to suit. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Great Clearing Sale

—OF—

White Goods.

The White Goods Department continues its great sale this week, and offers:

- 100 pcs. English Colored Lace Striped Lawn at 25c—formerly 50c.
- 50 pcs. French Printed Mulls—beautiful designs—at 25c—regular value 40c.
- 10 pcs. Egyptian Lawn at 25c—worth 40c.
- 10 pcs. English Nansoc at 15c.
- 50 pcs. Printed Stripe Dimity at 10c—reduced from 18c.

250 FRENCH BATH ROBES

Just received, are shown in highly artistic colorings in LINEN department.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY SALE of

RUGS

THIS WEEK.

ORIENTAL—EUROPEAN—AMERICAN.

We have set apart one large lot of small and large pieces at ½ PRICE

What remains of our entire stock, comprising one of the finest collections of Oriental Rugs ever exhibited, REDUCED This Week Only

---

A Seasonable Offer in Summer Suits

50 PER CENT OFF.

We've been dealing out the past week a memorable bargain in Men's Summer Suits, and we are pleased to announce a continuance until they're gone. 50 per cent reduction, or just one-half price for a grand, good Summer Suit of excellent materials in black worsteds and light and dark cassimeres—the sizes are somewhat irregular, but that may not prevent your being fitted—at any rate half price is an inducement to devote a little time trying—assortment good, and not an undesirable pattern.

$12	Suits	down	to	$6.00
15	"	"	"	7.50
20	"	"	"	10.00
25	"	"	"	12.50
30	"	"	"	15.00

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

145 STATE STREET.

Tailoring to order—done to your fancy—low prices—large selection.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO.

WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

Upholstery and Carpet Depts.

(FOURTH FLOOR.)

Offer a strong combination of *Reduced Prices* for this week, as follows:

200 pairs Chenille Portieres—in 7 colors—corded and heavily fringed - - - } **$3.95**

100 PAIRS	200 PAIRS	150 PAIRS
Grenadine Curtains	Nottingham ♦ Lace CURTAINS,	Irish ♦ Point ♦ Lace CURTAINS,
3 Colors $1.95 ONE WEEK ONLY.	$2.95 Pr.	$4.95 Pr.

FURNITURE—

- 11 Handsome Folding Beds, to close, at $45 to $65.
- 35 Chamber Suits, to close, at $45 to $125.
- 53 Parlor Writing Desks, from $8.50 to $32.50.
- 15 Ladies' Parlor Chairs, upholstered in finest Silk Tapestry, to close, at $23.50.

CARPETS—

- 100 Windsor Felt Squares, at $3.50, $4.50, $5.50, $6.50.
- A few pieces of Royal and Biglow Wiltons, at $1.50 yd.
- A few pieces of Axminster, to close, at $1.75 yd.

Also 200 Smyrna Rugs and Fur Rugs at a great sacrifice.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO.

WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

WASH GOODS SECTION

(MAIN FLOOR.)

THE NEW FABRIC,

Cashmere de Paris

25c YD.

IN EXQUISITE PATTERNS,
POSITIVELY FAST COLORS.

We have made *liberal reductions* in the prices of a large portion of our *most desirable* Wash Fabrics, as follows:

100 Pieces 50c Quality Fine Bordered French Ginghams, in Pink, Light Blue, and Brown	15c Yd.
100 Pieces 35c Quality Handsome Plaid and Striped Ginghams	15c Yd.
75 Pieces 25c Quality Exquisite Scotch Ginghams, in Novelty Plaids	15c Yd.
90 Pieces 40c Quality Plain Zephyrs, in Pink and Light Blue, 40 inches wide, 10 yards to a pattern	20c Yd.

UNION GROCERY COMPANY.

UNION GROCERY CO.

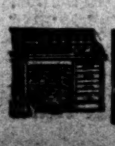
GROCERS

274 AND 276 MADISON ST.,
CHICAGO.

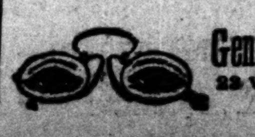
OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

Full line Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, and Cigars at lowest current prices. Wholesale and Retail Profit Clearing with customers.

274 & 276 Madison Street.



Fine Office Furniture and Folding Beds.
Brass and Wire Work. 215 Wabash Av.
A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago.



Geneva Optical Co.
23 WASHINGTON-ST.
CHICAGO.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

Our Great June Sale

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather of the past week our JUNE SALE has been a pronounced SUCCESS. When we combine STYLE, QUALITY, and REDUCED PRICES we reach the Main and Essential Requirements of a Special Sale. Note—In many instances lines are offered at

HALF ACTUAL VALUE.

Dress Goods . . .

$3, $2.50, and $2 qualities choicest French Camel's Hair Novelties at $1.25 a yard.
$1.50, $1.25, and $1 54-in. All-Wool English and Scotch Mixtures reduced to 50c yard.
REMNANTS and Odd Pieces, including lengths of from 4 to 10 yards, already marked at *Remnant Prices*—including both Plain and Fancy Goods—a further reduction of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT during this sale.

DRESS SILKS.

100 pcs. PRINTED SATIN INDIAS, —CHENEY BROS.' BEST GOODS—
Newest designs on Black Grounds.
Regular value $1.50, now 85c yd.
1,600 yds. FIGURED TAFFETA SILKS,
Changeable effects, value $1.25, reduced to 78c.

IMPORTED WASH GOODS.

Our entire stock of over 25,000 yds. Best French Sateens, latest designs and choicest colorings, reduced from 45c, 40c, and 35c to 25c yd.

Our entire stock of Solid Col'd French Sateens—all colors—reduced from 35c to 20c yd.

BLACK GOODS.

One case 46-inch
Pure Silk Warp Henriettas—$1.00 per yd.
One case 40-inch Wool Henriettas,
Reduced from 90c to 60c yd.

DOMESTIC WASH GOODS.

100 pcs. "Fast Black" Henrietta Sateens, 19c yd. Worth 30c.
150 pcs. "Fast Black" Wash Surahs, white figures, 20c yd.

Laces, Neckwear.

250 pcs. Demi Flounces, worth $1.50 and $1.75	95c yard
300 pcs. Black All-Silk Dress Nets, worth $2.00, to close at	$1.15
100 doz. Ladies' Silk and Mull Ties, worth up to 75c	25c

Linens.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases	$1.25 per pair
Embroidered and Hemstitched Shams	$2.00 pair up
Full Size Linen Sheets (Hemstitched)	$3.00 each.

SOILED Cloths, SOILED Napkins,
SOILED Towels, SOILED Remnants, } To be closed out at a GREAT SACRIFICE

Hosiery.

Ladies' French Lisle Hose, fancy styles, large variety, 35c pair, 3 pairs for	$1.00
Ladies' FAST BLACK (guaranteed) Fine Gauge Cotton Hose	25c pair
Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, ribbed welts, spliced heels and feet	50c pair
Boys' Oxford Bicycle Cotton Hose (sizes 7½ to 10)	35c pair, 3 pairs for $1.00

Underwear.

Ladies' FAST BLACK Lisle Thread Summer Underwear—Union Suits $2.00, Equestrienne tights $1.25, Vests 75c. Unbleached Balbriggan Ribbed Knee Length Drawers 50c pair; High Neck and Long Sleeves Ribbed Vests, pure Egyptian Cotton, 50c each.

Gents' Furnishings.

Special lot of Neckwear in Puffs, Tecks and Four-in-Hands, all new styles and colorings, worth up to $1.00	50c each
Gents' Genuine French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, reduced to	60c
Gents' Full Regular Made English Shirts and Drawers	$1.50 each

Ladies' and Children's Furnishings.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' GOWNS (Worth 75c to $1.50.)	50c, 75c, $1.00
LADIES' DRAWERS (Worth 50c and 75c.)	35c and 50c
LADIES' SKIRTS (Regular price $1.00 to $1.50.)	75c and $1.00
Infants' Hand-Made French Caps (Regular price 50c.)	25c
Children's White Dresses (ages 2 and 3 years) (Regular price $1.25.)	75c

Children's Plaid Gingham Dresses, embroidery trimmed, ages 2 and 3 years, 50c; worth $1.00.

Millinery . . . .

A SENSATIONAL SALE.

575 dozen Fine Hats in Tuscans, Milans, and Lace Braids,

$3.85 quality
$2.85 quality
$2.50 quality
$2.00 quality
$1.75 quality
} All Reduced to **75c**

1,000 boxes Fine French Flowers, every desirable style, offered at 75c a monture, worth up to $3.

Corsets. . . . . . .

A Good Summer Corset	50c
C. B., R. & G. and Thomson's Corsets	$1.00

SPECIAL.

I. C. Corsets in French Coutil, extra long waist (ecru only),

$2.25.

(Reduced from $3.50.)

Miscellaneous Bargains.

100 dozen Embroidered Handkerchiefs (Worth 50c to 75c.)	25c each
Colored and Black Parasols (Worth double.)	$3.85 and $5 each

1,000 BLACK SILK UMBRELLAS, nearly every style of handle,

At **$2.50** Each

(Worth $4.00 to $6.00.)

5,000 Cards of White Pearl Buttons at (of 2 dozen.)	35c a card
8-4 Bleached Sheeting	16c
9-4 Bleached Sheeting	18c

Very Heavy Reductions on Curtains.

200 pairs Chenille Curtains, reduced from $8.00	$5.75 pair
100 pairs Chenille Curtains, reduced from $16 and $18	12.00 pair
150 pairs Silk Curtains, reduced from $6.75 and $8.00	5.00 pair
90 pairs Brussels Lace Curtains, reduced from $18 and $20	13.50 pair

NOTE—During this sale we would suggest shopping in the morning.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Pages 9 and 10.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1891—TEN PAGES.

CLAIMS OF THE ALLIANCE

STRENGTH OF THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT IN VARIOUS STATES.

The Organization Has Had Considerable Growth Since the Ocala Convention, and if Its Officials Are Correct in Their Sanguine Views It Will Play an Important Part in the Campaign of 1892—Old Parties Held Over the Gridiron.

NEW YORK, June 7.—[Special.]—Now that the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance have practically decided to go into independent politics and make nominations for the Presidency in 1892 the strength of the Alliance and the extent of the third party feeling in the organization become matters of interest and importance.

For the purpose of getting this information the State officers of the twenty-eight State Alliances which now hold charters from the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the most powerful of the agricultural organizations, were requested to answer these questions:

1. What is the approximate strength of the Alliance in your State now?
2. What has been the growth of the order since the Ocala convention?
3. What is the general feeling in regard to the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in 1892?
4. What proportion of the membership will, in your opinion, support such nominations should they be made?

Herewith are given the replies received. Among many of the Alliance men there is a well-defined suspicion that anything emanating from newspapers other than those devoted to their order must be antagonistic. Hence some of the officials did not answer. From other sources, however, information is gathered about those States that are organized but which are not included in the letters which follow:

State.	Membership.	State.	Membership.
Georgia	85,000	Mississippi	40,000
Kansas	120,000	Iowa	15,000
Missouri	90,000	California	20,000
Kentucky	95,000	Colorado	3,000
Virginia	60,000	Maryland	8,000

In nearly every one of these States there has been an increase in membership since the Ocala convention. In Iowa it is in round numbers 10,000 and in California 8,000.

In addition to these States Oregon is ready for a State organization with 100 sub-Alliances and about 4,000 members. New Jersey is in the same way with fifty sub-Alliances and 2,500 members, and the organization has a good start in Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Minnesota. Little progress has been made as yet in New England, but outside of that section the national officers of the Alliance expect to have every State in the Union organized before the meeting of the Federation of Industrial Organizations, which will meet in Washington Feb. 22 for the purpose of taking action on the third party question, and it is predicted that the movement will then be indorsed.

Other Organizations.

In addition to the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, there are the Colored Farmers' Alliance, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Patrons of Husbandry, and the Northwestern Alliance. The first claims a membership of 1,300,000, the great mass of which is, of course, in the South. The F. M. B. A. has about 150,000 members, nearly all of whom are in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio; the Patrons of Husbandry are about 250,000 strong and are pretty well scattered over the Northern States. The Northwestern Alliance is strong in Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and its roll of membership reaches about 175,000 to 200,000 men.

In estimating the voting strength of all these organizations, a deduction of at least 20 per cent must be made for women and minors.

Outside of the purely farmers' organizations, the Knights of Labor with 300,000 members is in affiliation with the new movement, besides the Citizens' Alliance, which is of unknown strength.

As far as the political feeling is concerned, it is claimed that among the Western and Northwestern men they are enthusiastic for a new party, while in the South and East that feeling is rapidly growing, but that there is a disposition in the South to await the action of the Democratic party in the next Congress, and that if the Alliance Congressmen are not properly recognized, and if a Subtreasury bill is not reported, the Southern Alliance men will join the new movement.

The Southern Alliance men are solid for the Subtreasury scheme and are equally as solid against Grover Cleveland as the Democratic nominee next year.

From the letters from State Alliance officials, the following table has been prepared. Some of the officials refuse to furnish either estimates or talk so ambiguously that it is impossible to make deductions:

State.	Approximate strength.	Increase since Ocala convention.
New York	25,000	16,000
Pennsylvania	20,000	10,000
West Virginia	30,000	......
North Carolina	100,000	......
Florida	15,000	1,000
Alabama	75,000	4,000
Louisiana	20,000	1,000
Indiana	25,000	10,000
Illinois	15,000	7,500
Michigan	20,000	......
Tennessee	118,000	12,000
Arkansas	60,000	......
South Dakota	20,000	2,000

What the Leaders Say.

Herewith are given the views of leaders on the third party and other questions:

NEW YORK.—George A. Scott, Secretary: The Alliance is not a party and has no such idea.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Henry C. Demming, Secretary: The disposition among the members of the Farmers' Alliance in Pennsylvania is to give each of the old parties a fair trial, and if they will not accede to the demands of the Farmers' Alliance then to take independent action. The manner in which we have been treated in Pennsylvania thus far this year indicates that we will be driven to independent action before the nomination is made for the Presidency in 1892. In case we are, you will find ninety-nine members of the Alliance out of every 100 supporting the independent candidates.

WEST VIRGINIA.—S. A. Houston, President: The Ocala council demonstrated the fact that sectionalism, especially as between the West and South, was a thing of the past, and hence increased impetus was given to the movement. The sentiment as to independent nominations is in a transitive state with us. When the question was first mooted the majority of our members were opposed to a third party. It was hoped that both or one of the parties would see fit to put itself in front of the great industrial movement, but it seems the golden opportunity has been thrown away, because none of our political leaders had any conception of the strength of the movement. Today the Alliance finds the more prominent leaders of both parties in open opposition to its demands, and this fact is making the order look elsewhere for a leader in 1892. The fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that the people have gone into this movement determined to press it to the end. If the confederation of farm and labor organizations in 1892, through their representatives, determine to make an independent nomination for President I feel safe in predicting that our order will vote solidly for that nominee unless in other respects he was unworthy of confidence and support.

H. Z. Martin, Secretary (same State): We do not expect, in 1892, to support Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, or any other candidate who does not favor these demands, or the leading ones, such as the "abolition of the national banks," the "free and unlimited coinage of silver," and the "subtreasury plan," or some other plan equally as good for the supplying of a circulating medium to the people in sufficient volume and at a low rate of interest to meet the business requirements of the country.

NORTH CAROLINA.—W. S. Barnes, Secretary: More than 95 per cent of our order are a unit for "our demands" as adopted at St. Louis and Ocala.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—J. William Stokes, President: Outside of the political press and a small circle of political speculators the question of independent political action has not created a ripple, because it has not been discussed. Independent political action by the Alliance is out of the question so long as the Alliance constitution remains as it is. It cannot be changed before next winter, and our people are not disposed to worry about the bridge before they get to it. From a close and frequent contact with them in every quarter of the State I can safely say they may be counted on to stand squarely by all the demands of the Alliance, Gov. Tillman to the contrary notwithstanding. The temper of the people is such that they will repudiate any man, however trusted, who cannot support the Alliance demands, just as they repudiated Hampton last fall.

FLORIDA.—R. F. Rogers, President: The general sentiment in this State on the question of making an independent nomination for the Presidency in 1892 is not at all strong. Not more than 5 per cent of the organization would favor such a movement. I do not believe that more than 10 per cent of the organization would support an independent candidate for the Presidency if one should be nominated. That would, of course, include nearly all the Republican members of the Alliance in this State.

ALABAMA.—J. P. Oliver, President: Much depends on the action of the two old parties in the meantime whether or not independent political action will be taken in 1892. Should no concessions be made the sentiment for a new party will be very great, and so strong as to carry the State, I believe. Of course, as an organization no action will be had, but as individuals educated along the same line they will generally act together and they will be felt.

LOUISIANA.—J. W. McFarland, Secretary: There is but little talk of an independent move in this State, as the Supreme Council of our order decided to push the work of education among the people during the year 1891, and to take no political action until the conference of February, 1892. While there are some of our leading members who favor an independent move the matter is held in abeyance until such time as the Supreme Council may decide after discussing the matter what is best for the order to do.

TEXAS.—S. O. Daws, Secretary: The Farmers' Alliance in Texas has been a grand rally ever since the national meeting in December last. Over 400 suballiances which had been dormant since 1886 have reorganized and have gone to work, and over 300 new suballiances have been organized. Five new county alliances were formed the first week in May. The prospects are that the order will double its membership in this State this summer. Every county has from one to three active organizers and lecturers.

In Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana.

OHIO.—Alva Agel, President: The F. A. and I. U. is less than one year old in Ohio. The State Alliance has been organized within the last month. The people are ready for organization, but, until recently we have had very few workers in the field. There were between 200 and 300 suballiances in the State when the State Alliance was formed and thirteen counties were represented. I have not the records giving the strength in the State, but some of the counties—notably Franklin, Gallia, and Adams—had 1,500 to 2,000 members. During the last month, however, we have been trying to answer the calls for organizers and are putting a large number in the field, but their number is not yet sufficient to meet the demand, and we are accepting offers of aid from Kansas and other Western workers. The next six months promise to show a most phenomenal growth. We stand upon the Ocala platform. While some members may not be in any more full agreement with every particular in that platform, than members of political parties are with their platform, still it embodies the present wishes of a majority of the farmers of this country, and we go with the majority. Our growth in Ohio is made on that platform. The Ohio F. A. and I. U. think it is too early to mark out a course for 1892. The action of the two prominent parties may affect our attitude. If a nomination for the Presidency is made by the People's party, in a convention that is fully and freely representative of the wishes of a majority of the farmers of the country, it will appeal to the favor of all Ohio farmers who are able to see that such action is not inspired by wily politicians and not taken in the interest of any old party. The Alliance is a protest against existing conditions, and it will be the work of wisdom in the old party leaders to grant a change, and that right early, as nothing will be left undone, if need be, to secure the granting of our demands. As I understand it we are here for that purpose, and "Unity" will be our watchword until the purpose is accomplished.

INDIANA.—Thomas W. Force, President: Our State is ready for the third party in 1892, and the sentiment is growing rapidly. I believe nine-tenths of our order will support the third party ticket, and think I could safely put it even higher. The Alliance and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association in this State are one in coöperation and politics, and stand as one order 100,000 strong.

ILLINOIS.—F. G. Blood, Secretary: At least 75 per cent of the membership of this State is in favor of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President in 1892, and if such nominations are made 90 per cent of the members will support the ticket.

In Michigan and Other States.

MICHIGAN.—A. E. Cole, President: I am of the opinion that a large majority of our members favor an independent nomination for the Presidency in 1892, and if such a nomination is made I think 80 per cent of the membership, perhaps more, would support it. The Patrons of Industry have some organization in this State, as also have the Citizens' Alliance and Knights of Labor. Representatives of each order met in Lansing May 12 and agreed to submit the question of united political action to the sub-organizations. If this is ratified it will make a combination that will sweep the State, provided judicious nominations are made. There is an old Greenback element in this State, at one time 76,000 strong, who are all ready to join a new independent movement whenever it bids fair to succeed. For the last month I have been visiting county Alliances and find the membership enthusiastic.

TENNESSEE.—J. H. McDowell, President: About one-eighth of the membership is in favor of an independent political movement and the sentiment is growing rapidly.

ARKANSAS.—Paul T. Davidson, President: We are for the People's party. There is no use trying either of the old parties any further. Arkansas is for the St. Louis demands and neither of the old parties will grant them. Enough of our members will support the new party to carry the State in 1892.

A Breeze from Dakota.

NORTH DAKOTA.—M. D. Williams, Secretary: I am not authorized to give to the general public statistics concerning our organization. I presume it would be very "interesting" and also of much "value" to certain classes of the people to know just how many members of the Alliance there are and what the organization proposes to do, but they will not get that information through me at the present time. I will say, however, that the order in North Dakota has had an unprecedented growth since the Ocala meeting. I will also say that the Alliance in North Dakota believes in independent political action, unless the two old parties are thoroughly renovated and such men as Quay, Clarkson, Brice, etc., are relegated to the rear, and men chosen who will work for the people's interests instead of those of corporations, trusts, and monopolies of all kinds.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Sophia M. Harden, Secretary: Ninety per cent of the membership is in favor of an independent nomination for the Presidency in 1892, and will supplement with State and local nominations. The Independent party of South Dakota made the most brilliant campaign last fall of any State against what seemed to be insuperable obstacles. An honest vote and count would have elected the Independent candidate for Governor and the entire State ticket. The St. Louis platform will be adopted in 1892, and more stress will be placed upon the financial and transportation planks than all others.

NEGRO ALLIANCE.—R. M. Humphrey, Superintendent: The Colored Farmers' Alliance now numbers 1,250,000 members in round numbers. This includes the entire membership in all the States. Of this number from 250,000 to 300,000 are females and 150,000 are males under 21 years of age, leaving 800,000 men. We have issued about 2,000 subcharters, fifty-six county and one State charter since the Ocala convention. The order everywhere is in the most prosperous condition. I believe that seven-eighths of the Colored Alliance men favor independent political action. They might be brought to act with the Republican party if satisfied that that party intended in good faith to carry out the Alliance demands as formulated at Ocala and afterward indorsed by the confederation at Washington. Should Stanford or any other equally qualified man of the people be nominated by the people for the Presidency in 1892 he can, with proper care, pretty safely depend on 1,000,000 colored votes. Certainly people change their minds. The Farmers' Alliance may go over to the Democratic party. Some say it will. If so, the colored people may yet make a pretty fight for James G. Blaine. I mention these two names because colored sentiment is for them. Stanford first, then Blaine.

If I Had Known.

If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind
I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain,
But we vex "our own"
With look and tone
We might never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening
You may give me the kiss of peace,
Yet it might be
That never for me
The pain of the heart should cease.
How many go forth in the morning
That never come home at night;
And hearts have broken
And harsh words spoken
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the coming guest;
But oft for our own
The bitter tone,
Though we love "our own" the best;
Ah! lips with the curve impatient,
Ah! brow with that look of scorn,
'Twere a cruel fate
Were the night too late
To undo the work of the morn.
—*Margaret E. Sangster.*

A Woman Miner.

Jefferson County, Montana, has a curiosity in the shape of a mine, not only owned but operated by a woman. The mine is situated on Willow Creek, and the fortunate proprietress is Mrs. Robinson. Although she is 73 years of age she has done all the work in developing the property herself, carrying out the ore and waste upon her back. This she has been able to do from the fact that the shaft is on a mountain incline and comparatively easy of ascent. She has been doing this steadily for two years and appears to have lost none of the faith with which she started. If any assay has ever been made of the ore taken out it remains a secret with the owner; but the outside world is very willing to believe from her evident faith that she has a bonanza.—*Butte Inter-Mountain.*

RESEARCHES IN BOTANY.

OUTLINE OF RECENT ADVANCES IN THE SCIENCE.

Curious Facts of Nature—Whence Do Plants Obtain Their Nitrogen?—Flesh Excrescences of Leguminous Plants of Advantage to Their Growth—The Higher Plants and Free Nitrogen—Some Curious Facts.

LONDON, June 1.—It seems a curious fact that science has not yet succeeded in finally deciding the question, Whence do plants obtain their nitrogen? Nevertheless it is a fact that some plants are found to accumulate in their substance more of this element than can be proved to come from the soils in which they grow, if we accept the mere analysis of these soils as showing what stores of nitrogen are at their disposal. It is a relatively easy matter to demonstrate that in the available soil of a wheat field, or of a field of potatoes, clover, beans, peas, etc., so many pounds per acre of this important constituent of the crops exist in the form of nitrates, or of ammonia salts, derived from the rocks of which the soil is composed, or from the vegetable remains or manure added to the land; but numerous experiments have proved that, whereas some crops, such as wheat, oats, and barley, for instance, take away no more nitrogen than can thus be accounted for, other crops, such as peas, beans, clover, and other plants of the kind known as leguminous, remove something like twice as much of this element from the land, quantities considerably in excess of what is normally present in the soil, as nitrates and similar compounds; moreover, the puzzle is rendered no simpler by the well-known experience that many of the latter plants do not leave the land poorer in nitrogen, as do the former, but that leguminous plants enrich the soil with this element, and have, therefore, come to be called nitrogen accumulators, in contrast to crops which distinctly exhaust the soil.

These facts have long been recognized by botanists and agriculturists alike, and no surprise can be felt that they should have assumed formerly that these leguminous plants must draw upon some other source of nitrogen than the soil, and since it is well known that the atmosphere contains practically inexhaustible quantities of free nitrogen, it seemed natural to conclude that the surplus of that element in leguminous crops was derived by the plants from the atmosphere. Here was, of course, a definite problem for solution, and investigations were conducted to decide the question once for all.

Results of Experiments.

Experiments so arranged that every source of external nitrogen but that of the atmosphere was excluded resulted in proving that plants cannot assimilate the free nitrogen of the atmosphere which is everywhere in contact with them, and it was suggested that the balance of nitrogen in the leguminous plants must come from additions to the soil of compounds of that element, such as the nitric acid known to be produced in small quantities under the influence of the electric discharge during thunder storms, and ammonia evolved by the decay of organisms, and possibly by various other subtle processes less understood; these compounds exist at any one time only in minute quantities in the atmosphere, but they are washed down in the rain, and soak into the soil and accumulate there. The botanists were by no means satisfied entirely with this explanation, however, and since it was capable of being tested by comparing the analyses of the contents of the numerous rain-gauges kept at various agricultural stations, statistics were prepared which showed that there is not sufficient of such compounds of nitrogen brought down in the rain to make up the deficit, and so the problem was still unsolved.

So far as could be decided at the time it seemed clear that whereas most crops, such as those of gramineous plants (wheat, barley, hay, etc.), derive the whole of their nitrogen from compounds in the soil, or brought into the soil by rain, the anomalous leguminous crops derive only a part of their much larger quantities of nitrogen from these sources, leaving a balance to be accounted for; moreover, as said, the latter crops, although they accumulate as much nitrogen, do not exhaust the soil of this element in anything like the same proportion as the former. Somehow and somewhere during the growth of the leguminous crop the soil obtains nitrogen in forms that are of use to the plants, and ultimately the soil must apparently be enriched from the atmosphere.

Some Remarkable Facts.

In the meantime botanists had drawn attention to some remarkable facts, which no one had dreamed of connecting with the question of the sources of nitrogen in vegetation until quite recently. It had long been known that the roots of leguminous plants are studded more or less thickly with curious fleshy excrescences, like small tubers, and some few years ago it was discovered that the cells of which these tubercles are composed are densely filled with multitudes of extremely minute germs, so like bacteria that they have since received the name of "bacteroids." The first question that arose was as to the nature of these bacteroids or germs, and a strange story has resulted from the investigation. It turns out that the bacteroids are true living germs, so numerous and so minute that they are spread all over in the interstices of the soil, in the air, in rivers, and even in ordinary sand. If a pea, bean, or other leguminous seed germinates in ordinary soil or sand, exposed to the usual vicissitudes of climate, its young roots invariably become infested by these ubiquitous germs. The germ attaches itself to the root hairs of the plants, puts forth a delicate process which enters the root, penetrating from cell to cell, and at last reaches its deeper parts. Once inside the infecting organism so excites the tissues of the root that they grow out in the form of the fleshy tubercles referred to above. The process reminds one, in fact, to a certain extent of the formation of a gall under the stimulus afforded by the puncture of an insect—for instance, the galls on the roots of vines produced by the phylloxera and other similar insects; but in the present case the infecting organism is undoubtedly of a vegetable nature, being one of those curious lower forms of fungi, in the wider sense, which have been so much studied of late years.

The leguminous plant is thus excited into developing those soft, fleshy, tubercular masses of tissue, in which the fungus thrives and spreads rapidly, and in the course of a few weeks or months, as the case may be, myriads of these germs are developed, many of which escape into the soil, and these distribute themselves all over, whence they are washed into the drains and rivers, or driven with dust into the air. The ubiquity of these germs, of course, explains that of the tubercles which have now been sought for and found on the roots of leguminous plants fresh and in herbaria from all parts of the world; just as certain bacteria and yeasts occur everywhere so do these evil germs. Moreover, just as fermentible and putrescible bodies may be disinfected or sterilized by heat, so soils and water, after being heated up sufficiently to kill these tiny germs, no longer give rise to the tubercles on the roots of leguminous plants growing in them; the heat having killed the germs, the roots do not become infected in the sterilized soil, and so no tubercles are produced.

Strangest Part of a Strange History.

But now comes the strangest part of this strange history. It appears that when leguminous plants are grown in such sterilized soils, and, therefore, develop no tubercles on their roots, they show signs of weakness and inanition of a peculiar kind, and may soon die of starvation; if, on the other hand, the plants are growing in similarly sterilized media, but carefully infected at the roots so as to insure their being penetrated by the fungus, and so producing the tubercles, they flourish exceedingly, and may even do better than plants in the open land. These observations admit of but one interpretation—namely: that in some way or other the presence of the tubercles (and therefore of the infecting fungus which excites their development) is of advantage to the leguminous plant, and the question arises, how? Experimental investigations have led recently to the suggestion that in some way or other the fungus helps the higher plant to obtain its excess of nitrogen, and apparently there is much to be said for this view.

Two difficulties, of course, present themselves. In the first place it is asked how can the fungus be thus parasitic, as it were, in the roots of the plant and still not injure it; and, secondly, by what means can such organisms as these minute and lowly germs, abundant though they are, obtain the free nitrogen from the air, when it has been established that the higher plant is unable directly to assimilate that gas?

These questions undoubtedly are pertinent, but it appears with respect to the first of them that this is by no means the only example of the symbriosis or mutualism of two organisms, known to physiologists; both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms cases are well understood where animals or two plants have taken to living together in common, and deriving mutual benefit from the arrangement, or, rather, have established the symbriosis, because it is advantageous to both. To mention one illustration only: The well known lichens of our rocks and walls are cases in point. The lichen is now known to be a conjoint organism, consisting of a green alga enveloped in the meshes of a colorless fungus; the alga provides carbonaceous food from the atmosphere, and the fungus contributes other constituents to the common table at which both feed. Hence the botanist sees no difficulty in regarding the leguminous plant as the great carbon provider; if the fungus in its roots can be shown to contribute a fair share to the entertainment in some other way, and recent researches render it very probable that it does so.

In some cases the higher plant has been shown to take up some of the substances formed in the tubercles, probably in part the dissolved remains of the germs, and it even is alleged that a mighty vengeance is executed on the more humble guest when the higher plant grows big and strong enough to absorb the fungus. Be this as it may, the contents of the tubercles—i. e.: the substances of which the germs are composed—are remarkably rich in nitrogen, and if the leguminous plant absorbs any considerable proportions of these, as a tax provided by the fungus to pay for the advantages it obtains by the alliance, then all difficulty as to the high percentage of nitrogen in the mature plant disappears.

Great Difficulty of the Controversy.

But (and this concerns the second question mooted above) it is one thing to prove that the leguminous plant enriches itself in nitrogen at the expense of the substance of the fungus in the tubercles, and quite another to suggest a satisfactory explanation as to the processes by which that fungus has accumulated this nitrogen from any other sources than compounds already existing in the soil. In fact, the burden of working up the free nitrogen of the atmosphere is only removed from the leguminous plant to the fungus. If we assume that the latter can in some way enable the soil to gradually fix nitrogen, in the form of some compound which the fungus can absorb and convert into plant substance, then it is easy to see not only how the higher plant obtains its large supplies of nitrogen over and above those provided by the nitrates of the soil itself, but also to explain why the land is actually enriched in nitrogen by the leguminous crops, the decaying root-tubercles of which shed myriads of the germs in all directions into the soil.

Here, however, we stand face to face with the great difficulty of the entire controversy. The facts of the symbriosis of the plant and the fungus are confirmed and established, as are also those of the large nitrogen requirements of the leguminous plant; moreover it seems impossible to go behind the experimental proofs that free nitrogen is not directly assimilated by the higher plants. But the soil impregnated with germs acquires nitrogen, according to the recent experiments, and the only conclusion drawn from this is that in some way the fungus enables the soil to obtain this. How, is a mystery. Nitrogen is a particularly inert body, by no means readily forced into combination with other elements, and peculiarly apt to escape with explosive violence when once united, and no plausible hypothesis as yet exists to account for the alleged fixation of free nitrogen by the soil, and until this is forthcoming the above question remains unanswered. Meanwhile attention is concentrated on the tubercles of the roots, and especially on the remarkable fungus they contain, the life history of which is as interesting as the results of it are alleged to be important. H. MARSHALL WARD, F. R. S.

WHAT CANADA NEEDS AT PRESENT.

Nothing but Free Trade with the United States Will Do for the Dominion.

N. Y. *World:* There is a tone of anxiety running through Sir Charles Tupper's report of his preliminary conversation with Secretary Blaine. It clearly shows that the pressure of public opinion in Canada in favor of closer trade relations with the United States is altogether too strong for the Tory protectionist. Sir Charles' hostility to anything like union, either commercial or political, is perfectly natural, for he, like other politicians, would rather rule in the Dominion than take the chances of preferment in the United States.

The Canadian people, however, want trade. It is a curious and important fact that the business relations of each section of Canada are with the part of this country nearest to it, rather than with any other part of the Dominion. Freedom of commercial intercourse with the United States is, therefore, absolutely essential to Canadian dealers and consumers. Quebec, Ottawa, the maritime provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia want freedom of exchange with the States nearest to them, just as New Jersey wants the right of unrestricted commerce with New York.

And it is to the popular pressure growing out of this necessity that Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper have been obliged to yield.

The Chief Points Withheld from Publication

New York *Tribune:* Not much that is new has been added to what was already known concerning the progress of the trade negotiations between our government and that of the Dominion by the dispatches given out yesterday at Ottawa. All the correspondence in Canada's possession that has a real value to the public was withheld from yesterday's publication. The missing papers undoubtedly were those wherein Secretary Blaine expressed the terms on which the negotiation must be based. We can well understand the indisposition of the Dominion Government to give out these letters just now. They would show, we suspect, that Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper have already committed themselves to a measure of reciprocity much larger and broader than they defined as their policy during the late electoral campaign. That they would be obliged to do this if they really desired to perfect a treaty was plainly put in Mr. Blaine's published letter to Congressman Baker, and when the time comes they will learn that the length to which they must go is about as far as the Commercial Unionists have all along prescribed.

This is an appropriate opportunity for some plain speaking to our Canadian friends. They know, or ought to know, that the American people without party distinctions earnestly desire to be on the friendliest terms with them. Their character as a highly moral, intelligent, industrious, law-respecting, progressive, and enterprising people is perfectly well known to us and by us much esteemed. We gave them from 1865 to 1873 the best proof we could give that we entertained no designs upon their territory. But a trade treaty is as pure a matter of business as a contract to buy and sell between individuals, and it is to be looked at practically. The first impressive fact in the situation is that for natural and climatic reasons Canada can supply us with nothing that we do not ourselves possess. She sends us no product of much importance of which we do not have a native surplus to export, and absolutely not a single product in such quantities as to make the market price here, so that the Canadian exporter obtains what terms we give him and pays the duty out of his own pocket. On the other hand, of Canadian importations we already supply the greater part. In 1890 we supplied 43 per cent, England only 36, and our export trade steadily increases while England's as steadily declines. What inducement, then, have we to make any radical change in the present situation?

[None at all unless Canada opens her markets as freely to all kinds of American manufactures as exists between the Dominion Provinces or the American States. The Tories oppose this policy because it will lead, they say, to speedy annexation; it would be like getting into the rapids above Niagara Falls, over they would go into the American Union, and against that they kick. Well, let the nearly prohibition tariffs on both sides stand while they hold such views.—ED.]

TO MEET ON FOREIGN SOIL

MEN WHO WILL REPRESENT AMERICA AGAINST THE STURDY BRITONS.

A Powerful Team of Athletes Who Will Wear the Colors of the Manhattan Athletic Club Over the Sea—Their First Effort Will Be at Manchester June 27—A List of the Men Who Make Up the Party.

New York *Sun*, June 6: A number of the Manhattan Athletic club's athletes, who are to compete at the English amateur championship meeting to be held at Manchester Saturday, June 27, will sail on the Servia this afternoon. The men are: Mortimer Remington, who will wear the "Cherry Diamond" in the sprints and quarter-mile run; H. L. Hallock, who is to contest in the high jump; M. W. Ford, who will give the Englishmen a few points on broad jumping; C. L. Nicoll, who will astonish them with his ungainly but "get there" walk, and C. A. J. Queckberner, the weight-thrower. "Queck" will probably receive a warm reception from his old Irish rival, W. J. M. Barry, who had an erratic and eventful career in this country some years ago.

Wednesday the rest of the team will sail on the City of New York. This party will comprise Luther Cary, the great record hunter; J. S. Roddy, the middle-distance runner, and H. L. Dadman, America's half-mile champion. E. D. Lange, the walker, may also go. A. B. George and W. T. Young sailed two weeks ago.

The team will be in charge of Eugene Van Schaick, First Lieutenant of the Manhattan club. Van Schaick is an expert with the foil, is something of a linguist, and quite well qualified for the task he has undertaken.

A number of the members of the "Cherry Diamond" club will subsequently go across and witness the work of the athletes during their stay in England. The team will go straight to Manchester. June 20 they will go to Huddersfield and compete in the games there on that date. Returning to Manchester they will participate in the English championships June 27. From there they go to London to take a hand in the games of the London Athletic club, July 1. They then sail across the channel and compete in the international championships at Paris July 4. No other dates have as yet been decided upon.

The team as made up is a good one. Luther Cary is unquestionably the fastest sprinter on the track today. When Cary comes flying down the track on some European athletic grounds the spectators will be fully convinced of his wonderful speed. Cary is 24 years old, and is a student at Princeton College. He is angular in figure, and has a peculiar gait when in a race. He plunges along, shaking his head from side to side, and kicks up the cinders. But he gets over the ground like a cyclone, and can be relied upon to do 10 seconds almost any time of day. He did a shade under 10 seconds at Washington Oct. 11, 1890, when he was beaten by John Owen of Detroit by only a foot, the winner making the record of 9 4-5 seconds. Cary claims a record of 9½ seconds, and recently ran in 9¾ seconds, but the claims have not been allowed as yet. Notwithstanding this Luther Cary is the representative American sprinter and should reflect honor on his native soil.

A. B. George will feel quite at home in England. He was born at Calve, Wiltshire, in 1868. He is the one-mile champion of America. George is 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs 140 pounds. He ran his first race in England in 1884, and since then has made an excellent record. In 1888 he won six successive handicaps, and then at the Paddington A. C. games beat fifty-one competitors in the mile run, his time being 4 minutes 35 seconds. He sailed for America that year, and in November ran his first race in Madison Square Garden, capturing the two-mile indoor championship. He won the mile championship at Travers Island, in 1889, in 4 minutes 36 seconds, and in Montreal, in 1890, he won the Canadian one-mile championship in 4 minutes 29 4-5 seconds. George is a consistent performer, and can be relied upon to do his best upon all occasions.

Henry L. Dadmun, the half-mile champion, should make a good record across the water. It was in 1886, while he was in attendance at the Worcester high school, that he began his athletic career. He won prizes right and left, and cracked records in a way that drew general attention. In 1888 he joined the Manhattan A. C., and at the winter games of the club won the half-mile run. It was at the A. A. U. championships at Washington last October that he showed his mettle by taking the half-mile run in 1 minute 59 1-5 seconds. Dohm, the holder of the half-mile record, was in the race. Dadmun has done 100 yards in 10 1-5 seconds, 220 yards in 23 seconds, a quarter mile in 51 seconds, and a mile in 4 minutes 48 seconds. Dadmun is 21 years old and weighs but 112 pounds.

The "Cherry Diamond" management showed good judgment when they induced Malcolm M. Ford to join their club and go with their team to Europe, for they can exhibit to foreigners the greatest all-around athlete in America. Ford is, without doubt, the greatest broad jumper alive. Ford is not now in good condition, having had two or three short spells of illness during the last few months. However, if he succeeds in getting into shape he will unquestionably break the broad jump record. He has asserted that before snow flies again he will jump twenty-four feet. Ford is 28 years old, and began athletics in 1882.

J. S. Roddy is 27 years old, stands 5 feet 11½ inches high, and weighs 150 pounds. He is the captain of the Princeton College Athletic team. The quarter and half-mile runs are his favorite events, and at the broad jumps he has done 21 feet 10½ inches. His first notable performance was winning the Freshman quarter-mile race in the Princeton College games in 1887. His time was 59 seconds, making a new freshman record. In the forty-six contests in which he has taken part he has won thirteen first prizes. Roddy is noted for his strong finishes. His style of running is awkward, but he gets over the ground at a great rate.

The weight-throwing department will be attended to by the herculean C. A. J. Queckberner. He is a great man at the weights, and should make things interesting for the foreigners. At the American Athletic championships at Washington last October he tossed the 56-pound weight 32 feet 10 inches. In 1888 he made the following records with the hammer: 12-pound, standing, 116 feet 4 inches; 16-pound, standing, 100 feet 5 inches; 21-pound, standing, 100 feet 3½ inches; 22-pound, 4-foot handle, standing, 82 feet 3½ inches: 22-pound, 4-foot handle, with turn, 90 feet 2 inches. Queckberner is a hard man to beat at this game. He has a record of 35 feet 8½ inches with the 21-pound shot.

The Manhattan club look to Mortimer Remington to distinguish himself while abroad. His specialty is the quarter-mile run, and his most notable achievement was the defeat of Downes, the quarter-mile champion, in the Canadian Championships last year. Remington did his first running in 1889, when he won the 110-yard novice race in the fall games of the Outing Athletic club, his time being 11 seconds. Remington is the easiest runner on the track. He slides along without apparent effort, but goes very swiftly. He weighs 148 pounds, and is tall and well proportioned.

H. S. Hallock settled the fact that he would go to Europe with the team, when he and Pritchard met at the recent club games. Hallock beat Pritchard in the high jump then. Hallock is the present champion at the running high jump. He is a native of Brooklyn, and should give a good account of himself.

W. T. Young, like A. B. George, is a native Englishman, and has been in this country but a few years. He was at one time the champion ten-mile steeplechaser of America. At present he is the two-mile champion. He will endeavor to defend the "Cherry Diamond" in the steeplechases in England. He will find powerful opponents in Parry of the Salford Harriers. Young is a rattling good long-distance runner.

C. L. Nicoll will show the English how an amateur champion walks when he is in a hurry. He is over six feet in height, and vegetation does not flourish under his feet when he starts out for a little three-mile jaunt. Nicoll made his appearance on the track in 1885, but failed to win until 1888, when he captured the three-mile walk in 22m. 44 2-5s. In 1889 he won the American championship for three-miles, his time being 22m. 33 3-5s. He won the mile walk at Washington, D. C. Oct. 11, 1890. Nicoll is very thin, and weighs not more than 130 pounds. He has a long stride and covers a great deal of ground.

THE GREAT TILDEN WILL CONTEST.

Arguments Concluded—The Case Now in the Hands of the Judge for Decision.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 5.—At noon today the argument in the Tilden will contest came to an end. It has occupied seventeen hours of discussion since it was begun Monday. The points submitted cover 700 pages, and the oral arguments will cover 400 more.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the Hon. James C. Carter resumed his argument. He referred to the two difficulties in our law regarding the creation of a charity—one inherent and necessary—namely: that the beneficiaries cannot be so ascertained that they may appear in court to enforce an execution of the trust; and the other statutory and springing from public policy—namely: that such trusts are forbidden, both as trusts and because they create perpetuities, and then said:

"There has always been a mode of creating a charity in which neither of these difficulties has any place. This is through the instrumentality of a corporate body. Such a body is in itself a completely equipped scheme created by the Legislature, whose powers for that purpose cannot be questioned. The corporate body exists forever, and has power forever to carry out its purposes, and to ascertain and designate the individuals who are to receive the benefits of the charity. It takes whatever property it receives, not in legal contemplation as trustee, although the duties of a trustee are really imposed upon it, but absolutely, and for its own use, holding the equitable as well as the legal title, and no question of indefiniteness or uncertainty in the beneficiary can ever arise upon a conveyance to such a body.

"The question, then, is whether the primary gift of the Tilden trust is, when taken apart and by itself, a valid one."

Mr. Carter quoted an observation made by Chief-Justice Church, in the opinion of Burrell against Boardman, to the effect that it was the intent of the testator in that case that his gift should vest in the corporation immediately upon the charter being granted, and that the absence of express words of gift was wholly unimportant, and continued:

"If, therefore, action was required by the executors of Gov. Tilden after the obtaining of the charter in order to complete his gift to the Tilden trust it would be wholly unimportant; but it so happens that no such action is required. He makes that action a condition subsequent, not a condition precedent. Their power is not to complete a gift, but to take a gift already completed. The testator does not give to the Tilden trust so much of his residuary estate as they may think expedient, and if they think it expedient, but he gives his whole residuary estate to the corporation unless they think that amount inexpedient, and only in that case, and confers a subsequent power upon them to withhold any endowment inexpedient. The gift therefore vests at once in the corporation, subject to a power to take it away in whole or in part."

Mr. Carter then argued that the intention of the testator settled the whole matter, that the Tilden trust was the primary object of his bounty, and that if his executors had died after the charter and without action the Tilden trust could have asserted title to the whole residue. Nothing less than this is consistent with his intentions.

In closing, Mr. Carter argued that the precise legal description of the disposition made in favor of the Tilden trust is that it was an executory devise and bequest, and that the objection that the bequest is void as transcending our statutes against perpetuities is too fanciful for serious notice. "This objection at once disappears," he said, "if, as we have shown, the exercise of the discretionary power of the trustee is not a condition precedent, but a condition subsequent."

[The highest court in New York is called the Court of Appeals. The Tilden will case was first appealed from the trial court to what is called the "Supreme Court," which two or three years ago decided against the validity of the will, but in that State the opinions of that court are good for nothing; they do not decide anything. The court is merely a toll-gate to lawyers to fleece their clients out of an extra fee and to delay the final decision of cases two or three years. If the original appeal had gone to the real instead of the sham Supreme Court the case would have been ended some three years ago.—ED.]

PROBABLY THE OLDEST LIVING HORSE.

A Kentucky Animal That Carries a Scar Received in the Mexican War.

Memphis *Commercial:* The oldest horse on record is owned by Maj. Robert Maas of Louisville, Ky., who possesses papers proving its age to be something over 47 years. Ivanhoe, as he is called, is a large bay, with a white spot on his forehead, and, up to a few years ago, of a gentle, affectionate disposition, but has grown peevish and capricious with his increasing age. This, however, is only shown toward strangers, while he is devoted to his master and his children, who play about him with perfect fearlessness. Ivanhoe was stolen several times during the Civil War, but invariably made his way back in safety to his pasture, having contrived in some way to escape from his captors.

He bears on the right flank the scar of a gunshot wound received in the Mexican war at the battle of Buena Vista while ridden by Maj. Maas' grandfather. It is over thirty years since Ivanhoe has known bridle or harness, but he spends his days strolling about his pasture, into which he will allow no other horses to be placed, but will resent all intrusions with a vigorous use of his teeth and heels. His faculties all appear unimpaired, with the exception of a total deafness, resulting from a severe attack of a disease prevalent a few years ago.

Far from being feeble, Ivanhoe moves briskly about, and will often permit two or three of the younger children to mount and ride him about the pasture. He has, however, lost nearly all of his teeth, and lives upon boiled corn and other soft food. He made his last appearance in public at the cattle fair held in Lexington last fall, and came home completely denuded of his mane and tail, by people securing thus relics of the oldest horse known.

HAD IMMODEST PICTURES TAKEN.

She Thought It No Worse than if She Had Posed for an Artist.

PATERSON, N. J., June 7.—Two young girls, aged about 16, named Mary Foalks and Delia Garrabrant, were arraigned before the Recorder on a charge of stealing a ring. On being searched Miss Foalks, who is a well-formed, plump girl, was found to have some photographs of herself of a very questionable character. The first was a picture in a street dress, but very décolleté; the second showed her in transparent gauze, while the third was much more immodest. She said that Hugo Handwerk of No. 129 Main street was the photographer who induced her to pose.

He was arrested and held to bail. He has been in business a number of years and has always borne a good reputation. The original of the picture did not seem to think it any worse than posing for an artist, and was surprised when the photographer was arrested.

A Railroad Fill Suddenly Changes Its Base.

GOSHEN, Ind., June 6.—The thousands of carloads of dirt with which the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad has been filling in at Sylvan Lake for the approaches to their new bridge, slid off into the lake and formed an island some distance out. A number of men were at work on the embankment, who saved their lives by jumping for the trestle when they felt the earth going from them. It is a great loss to the railroad, as it will require an immense amount of earth to make a new fill, and even then the permanency of the embankment will be extremely doubtful.

Female White Caps Take a Hand.

WASHINGTON, Ind., June 6.—Some women of unsavory reputation rented a house at Peger's Station, a mining town ten miles south of this city, last week. The brawls about the house were so numerous that the women of the village organized a White-Cap party, and dressing in masculine attire visited the frail females and gave them a most unmerciful drubbing, seriously injuring two of the women. Numerous arrests were made yesterday, but the female White Caps were so well disguised that no convictions followed.

Not a One-Ring Circus.

Jack—"I know Ethel loved me."

Tom—"But you had no show with her father, eh?"

Jack—"O didn't I? I had a regular circus with him. That's where the trouble came in."—*Puck.*

OFF FOR THE ICY SEAS.

DEPARTURE OF THE KITE ON ITS ARCTIC VOYAGE.

Carrying "The Tribune's" Special Correspondent—Lieut. Peary, Accompanied by His Brave Little Wife—Two Parties of Bold Explorers and Their Plans—Overland on "Skiers" from the Northernmost Point Yet Reached by Man.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The fast, stanch, steam brigantine Kite started Saturday at 2 p. m. from the foot of Warren street, Brooklyn, on her way to the icy seas. She carries to her very perilous and adventurous tasks two expeditions, two parties of scientific searchers, who will explore Greenland, if possible, to its uttermost limits.

Men have often before risked their lives on Arctic seas and left their bones to whiten on the snow. This time a woman goes—the first white woman who ever braved a winter in the land of the Aurora; the first white woman who ever dared the rigors and the privations of such a journey.

THE STEAM BARKENTINE KITE.

This brave and devoted woman is Mrs. Peary, the wife of Lieut. R. E. Peary of the United States Navy. She is really a beautiful woman, a brunette, small and delicately formed. It must interest every woman in America—and every man, too, for that matter—to learn that she is but five feet tall and that only thirty years have passed over her shapely head. But she has the heart of a lion, nothing daunts her, and she would go with her husband. So he, who has calculated all the chances, will keep her by his side.

The party headed by Lieut. Peary comprised, besides his wife, four men. The Lieutenant proposes to explore the coast of Greenland, and to determine whether that frigid land is an island or a continent. When the Kite arrives at Whale Island, 77° 20' north, which may be in a month, for the brigantine can steam seven knots an hour, Lieut. Peary and his companions will disembark. They will find themselves there, at the foot of Humboldt Glacier, whose glittering walls stretch 4,000 feet to the sky, which is the largest glacier in the world.

There the Lieutenant will build a cairn in which he will deposit sufficient provisions to maintain his party for three years. Then he and his plucky wife and his co-explorers purpose to ascend the Humboldt. The natives say that on its summit is a plateau, and over that the Lieutenant hopes to travel.

From Whale Sound this expedition will take a northeast course. This will bring them to the northernmost point ever reached by man, the point where the Greely expedition suffered so much. They will travel, not by sledge or by boat, but overland on "skiers," a modified and elongated form of snowshoe. Lieut. Peary expects thus to make five miles each day he travels.

From the place that Greely reached this newest exploration will skirt the coast in an endeavor to learn how the coast line trends, whether to the north or east, only returning to his base of supplies at Whale Sound when the provisions he can carry with him are about consumed. Lieut. Peary's plans are to return by the route he takes over the freezing island—or continent as it may prove—and to reach some point on the coast next year or the year after, where he, his intrepid wife, and his companions can board a whaler bound for the United States.

The other party on the Kite is known as the West Greenland Exploring Expedition of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Here are the names of the learned and gritty men who make it up:

Prof. Angelo Heilprin, leader and geologist; Prof. Benjamin Sharp and Prof. J. F. Holt, zoölogists; Dr. William E. Hughes, ornithologist; Dr. William H. Burk, botanist and correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger;* Levi W. Mengel, entomologist; Dr. Robert M. Keeley, surgeon; Alexander C. Kenealy, THE TRIBUNE correspondent.

The scientists from the academy of course accompany Lieut. Peary on the Kite to Whale Sound. Thence the vessel will return direct to Upanavik and from there to Disco Bay. Some of this expedition will disembark there. Others will cruise on the Kite in whatever direction seems best to them to obtain the information they seek.

The land division will explore the interior of the country, in particular an unknown mountain back of Disco Bay, of which geographers know nothing, of whose denizens zoölogists and of whose flora botanists are ignorant. Returning southward, several fiords will be explored, and the height of glaciers be determined as accurately as possible.

Near Godshaven there is another unnamed and unknown mountain which will be climbed and examined. From there the party will go to Ivigtut, and thence to St. John's, Newfoundland. Everywhere its members will make zoölogical and botanical collections and try to inform themselves of Greenland's geological formation. They hope to be home again about the middle of next September.

The Kite, besides being tight and stanch, is a most comfortable vessel. Capt. Pike, an experienced mariner in Northern waters, commands her, and his crew is made up as follows:

Chief mate, Edward Tracy; boatswain, Patrick Dunlap; chief engineer, William Jardine; second engineer, Alexander McKinley; steward, Patrick Welsh; cook, Thomas Pepper; firemen, Andrew Roost, Edward Cook, John Cunningham, Thomas Collins, John Cummings, John Verge, and Timothy Looney.

The expenses of both expeditions are borne in part by the Academy of Natural Sciences and in part by newspaper enterprise and private subscriptions. Indeed, so enthusiastic are the men who are about to undertake these hardships that most of them have paid money from their own pockets into the expense fund.

Frozen to a Depth of 6,000 Feet.

At Yakutsk, Siberia, a man started to dig a well in 1828. He worked on it three years and gave it up, finding the ground still frozen at a depth of 30 feet. The Russian Academy of Science took up the work and sunk the well to a depth of 882 feet without getting through the frozen ground. By taking the temperature at different points the scientists have concluded that the ground is frozen to a depth of 6,000 feet. After figuring on the subject for over a quarter of a century, geologists have come to the conclusion that the great frozen valley of the Lena River was deposited, frozen just as it is today, during the great grinding-up era of the glacial epoch. Eight hundred and eighty-two feet of frozen soil might well stagger the scientific investigator, for it violates all the preconceived ideas of the condition and temperature of the interior of the earth.

Largest Farm in the World.

In the southwest section of Louisiana is a farm of 1,500,000 acres, the largest in the world. It is 100 miles long by 25 wide, and is owned and cultivated by a syndicate of Northern capitalists. It is divided into ranches. All the cultivating, ditching, etc., are done by steam power, a tract of about half a mile wide being taken and an engine being placed on each side. The company has three steamboats upon the 300 miles of navigable waters which traverse its estate, and also possesses a shipyard, a bank, and rice-mills.

The Greater Attraction.

"Where are the men," the girls all sighed,
In weary, longing tone,
As by the gentle rippling tide
They wandered all alone.

Then from an open window there,
Above the evergreens,
A voice stole softly on the air—
"A full house here—on queens."
—*New York Herald.*

A Dangerous Neighborhood.

First Tramp (in suburban town)—"Fer Hiven's sake, Jake, git away from here quick er we'll both be killed."

Second Tramp—"Eh? What's matter—a bull-dog?"

First Tramp—"Worse. I just heard the man o' th' house puttin' down carpets, an' if he hits his finger he'll be savager than a whole pack o' bull-dogs."—*Good News.*

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

THE WISDOM OF BLAINE'S BERING SEA PROPOSALS SEEN CLEARLY.

What the Bill Now Before the House of Commons Really Does Towards Settling the Dispute—The Measure Eulogized as a Wise and Prudent One—A Trio That Has Much to Do with the Peace of Europe—The Irish Land Question.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, June 6.—The Bering Sea discussion in the House of Commons Monday was amiable throughout. "Let us have peace" cry the British of both parties, and peace there is to be. The bill which the government has introduced is the crowning and complete justification of the American policy. I don't say of Mr. Blaine's policy, because Mr. Blaine has been, during the greater part of these negotiations, the exponent and interpreter of the settled policy of the country and of the ideas to which the name American truly belongs. The wisdom of his proposals touching arbitration is now clearly seen. The English themselves see it and have assented to his views, and this bill is to carry them out. What the bill does is to establish the modus vivendi while arbitration proceeds, leaving to the arbitrators to dispose in their own way of the main questions at issue between the two countries—or three, if Canada is to count. Meantime there is to be no sealing north of the Aleutian Islands. Russia has been invited to join in the close-time agreement and Germany may be.

The leader of the House asked the House to accept the bill as a friendly act toward a friendly power. The House did so. Sir William Harcourt, one of the most belligerent leaders of the opposition ever known, eulogized it as a wise and prudent settlement of a difficult question. Mr. Chamberlain, though still mindful of his own failure to adjust the fishery question, less difficult than this, approved a trifle more coldly. Mr. Bryce approved, though Mr. Bryce is disturbed by legal objections which he manfully suppresses in his sensible and English pleasure at the compromise. So the bill was read a second time unanimously amid general applause.

An Interesting Trio.

The peace of Europe seems now to be in charge of that eminent diplomat Mr. Henry Labouchere. He is opposed to the triple alliance, opposed still more to England having anything to do with it, anxious about Lord Salisbury's engagements with Italy, has asked no questions in the House of Commons, is not satisfied with Sir James Ferguson's denial that any such engagements exist, and threatens to raise a debate on the question later. A Boulangist deputy has written him a letter on this matter, embodying testimony from the late Prince Napoleon, whose statements were not received with implicit confidence while he was living and do not gain strength when coming in the form of hearsay from M. Millevoye. It is an interesting trio—Mr. Labouchere, Gen. Boulanger, and Prince Napoleon—and on the whole the destinies of Europe do not yet depend on them.

There Is No Secret Treaty.

There is no secret treaty between England and Italy that pledges England to defend the Italian coasts should France attack them. There could be no such treaty. No English Minister could bind himself, still less his successors, in that way. There is no engagement. There is probably an understanding based on community of interests. That, as Lord Salisbury is reported to have said, is the only basis on which any treaty can safely rest and it makes a treaty needless. Certainly England would not look on idly if France should once more undertake to turn the Mediterranean into a French lake.

As for the triple alliance—that too rests on a community of interests and the Marquis Di Rudini, who is credited with a wish to end it, is about to renew Italy's adhesion to it. There could be no stronger proof of the wisdom of the policy on which the peace of Europe does indeed depend.

Struggling with the Irish Land Bill.

The House of Commons is still struggling with the Irish Land bill. There seems to be no end to new proposals, new clauses, and new amendments of all sorts. One of importance has been accepted by Mr. Balfour and adopted by the House, providing that tenants evicted since May, 1879, may purchase their former holdings. Whether this will include tenants who went out under league orders, seems on the face of it doubtful; but as the clause was moved by Mr. T. W. Russell and seconded by Mr. Smith Barry, it cannot be meant to relieve the supporters of the plan of campaign.

Attacks of the Clergy on Parnell.

The Archiepiscopal attacks on Mr. Parnell continue. To Dr. Walsh's letters in the *Times* Mr. Parnell made no reply. He is, I think, the only politician of the first rank who never writes to that journal. If he answers it is by word of mouth, and briefly and so decisively that his Grace of Dublin has not thought it worth while to rejoin. Indeed, not much answer was needed. Everybody knows that the Irish clergy kept their antipathy to adultery in abeyance till the English non-conformists had forced Mr. Gladstone's hand and compelled him to dissolve his alliance or his allegiance—which is perhaps the more accurate word—with, or to, Mr. Parnell. All that Mr. Parnell now does is to bring this out clearly by dates. To both Archbishops he is civil of speech, and his only approach to asperity is when he denies Archbishop Croke's assertion that he had used unmannerly language about the priests. The actual points in dispute between them at the moment are points of detail. They relate to the use of funds and other matters, the challenge respecting which used to come from the Unionists, as Mr. Parnell reminds the Archbishop. Each of this interesting pair of disputants is equally anxious to rid himself of responsibility for the plan of campaign, now that it has failed. Nowhere is its failure more dismal than in Archbishop Croke's own diocese. In Tipperary itself the failure is most dismal of all. Mr. Smith Barry has practically won the contest into which Messrs. O'Brien and Co. drove him. The great part of his tenants, both in town and country, are paying up and going back to their homes and farms, poorer, sadder, and wiser than when they abandoned them in obedience to the dictations of the league.

The Copyright Question.

Nothing has yet been heard of that declaratory act by which all doubt was to be removed on the question whether residence on English soil be required of Americans as the condition of obtaining English copyright. There are at least two opposing currents of English opinion on this matter. Authors and publishers agree in desiring such an act. Printers, papermakers, and the allied trades agree in not desiring it. Mr. Marston, a publisher, writes urging the passage of a measure which shall clear all difficulties out of the way before the 1st of July. Mr. Besant says in the *Author* for June:

> The least our government can do is to take care that our own laws satisfy the conditions on which the privileges of the act can be granted to ourselves.

So far good; but now come the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Printing and Allied Trades Association protesting against the measure which Mr. Marston and Mr. Besant desire. A letter appears at the same time from the Secretary to the Papermakers' Association. Both want retaliation, and both put the manufacturers of books before the writers of them.

"Let us grant copyright on exactly the same lines as America, only to works printed from type set in this country," said Mr. Clowes and Mr. Waterlow, speaking for the printers. The papermakers hope that the government will refuse to consider the residential question till the effect of the American act on English trades has been fully ascertained.

A Danish Poet's Egotism.

President Charles F. MacLean of the Police Board was in Copenhagen, a student-traveler, when the Danish Crown Prince brought home his Swedish bride in the summer of 1869, and witnessed the entry into the capital of the royal couple from the house of a friend on the route of the procession. In the company were several well-known, distinguished women and that great story-teller, Hans Christian Andersen. The women occupied front seats at the window, and received marked attention from the court dignitaries in the procession. Some one in the company remarked that this particular window seemed to possess peculiar attraction.

"O, yes!" said the aged poet, pleased and happy on his seat where he had been seen by nobody; "everybody knows me."

The quiet smile that went around the group had no trace of unkindliness. His childish vanity was one of the amiable traits of the gentle old man which everybody knew and honored. "He was," said Mr. MacLean, telling the story recently, "the most charming egotist I ever knew," and thus aptly characterized the best known of Danish poets as those who saw him in daily life knew him.—*New York Tribune.*

WATTERSON AND INTERVIEWS.

The Guardian of the Star-Eyed Goddess Is Vexed at the Newspapers.

Mr. Henry Watterson, discoverer and sole custodian of the Star-Eyed Goddess and author of a famous series of "Letters to Politicians," has just returned to Louisville from an editorial prospecting tour in the Southwest. His observations of the political and industrial outlook in that region have convinced him anew of the boundless resources and energy of that section. Yet the soul of him is bowed with much vexation. In his travels Mr. Watterson was naturally beset by the omnipresent interviewer in quest of his opinion on the current topics of social and political controversy. His reported utterances, variously advocating the renomination of Mr. Cleveland and consigning him to eternal oblivion, "hedging" on the silver question and declaring against free coinage, have occasioned interested speculation among those of his admirers who are best accustomed to his racy and original habits of thought and speech. Mr. Watterson, however, indignantly disclaims any intent to urge retrograde action on the lines of revenue reform, or to make two negatives destroy one another in an unaffirmative sentence, and blames it all on the luckless interviewer.

"Writing in his own person and directly in his particular behalf," Mr. Watterson inveighs against the reproduction from memory of the opinions of the interviewed. "If the devil," he says, "should make a flying trip to America and should register in his own name at one of our hotels, he would not know himself at all as reported in the morning papers and would need two Philadelphia lawyers and a Chicago sporting man to reëstablish his character on his return home." This is a sweeping indictment of the guild of which Mr. Watterson himself is such a distinguished member. The assertion that the "best intentioned and the most intelligent reporter cannot take down the thought of another, except by the phonographic process, with any hope of exactitude," and that even then the printed copy should be revised by the party most concerned, fastens an unwarranted stigma on the expertness of some of Mr. Watterson's own associates. It would also imply the necessity for a complete change in newspaper methods and a return to weekly instead of daily publication. While the enemy of mankind, if he behaved in the civilized way indicated by Mr. Watterson, might be surprised at what he read in the papers the next morning, his surprise would more probably be due to the accurate registry in cold type of his own loose talk than to any shortcomings on the part of the interviewer.

The late James Redpath, who disputed with an eminent St. Louis journalist the credit of inventing the interview, always insisted on writing interviews with himself with his own hand and exacting a promise that nothing be added. It is a question whether the production gained in force or picturesqueness by this excess of caution. As Mr. Watterson aptly observes, the interview "enables the public man to get down out of the chariot of ceremony." It gives "officialism a chance to appear off dress-parade." Wouldn't the formal revision and emendation of spoken utterances rob them of this very virtue? Is it likely that Boswell, that earliest of interviewers, would ever have succeeded with his subject if he had pestered the great chair of literature by chasing him about with a notebook, instead of quietly making his notes from memory? Besides, is there any guarantee that the reviser would do justice to himself? Arthur Helps says somewhere that some men can't be trusted with a pen and some can't be trusted without one. According to Mr. Watterson's own confession, his letter to Gov. Hill, carefully written and presumably carefully revised—like the letter to Mr. Cleveland, to which it wasn't a circumstance—looked worse in print than he expected. If the letter had been an interview it is inconceivable that he should have sought to fasten the blame on the reporter.

The principal danger in interviewing is the tendency of the subject to speak at random and of the interviewer to reproduce too faithfully what he hears. In the case of a rare talker like Mr. Watterson it would be a thousand pities to divest his racy sayings of their epigrammatic brevity and terseness by the unfeeling process of revision. Nobody who knows him will believe him guilty of bad grammar, and the sharpest critic cannot say harder things about his silver views than those to which Mr. Hill gave utterance concerning "the letter that never came."—*New York Tribune.*

SENATORIAL COURTESY WAS STRAINED.

Ingalls' Audacity—His Bouts with Edmunds and Davis.

New York *Times:* The recent visit of ex-Senator Ingalls to this city while the newspapers are discussing the successorship to Mr. Edmunds in the Senate has struck some of the politicians who make the Fifth Avenue Hotel their summer headquarters as in the nature of a striking coincidence. It is not the first time that Ingalls has appeared as a sort of Nemesis to Edmunds. They crossed swords frequently in the Senate and not always to the glory of Edmunds.

Ingalls never lacked audacity, but his reputation as an adept in biting rejoinder was not strong enough to justify the expectation that he would signalize his admission to the Senate by letting loose on the Senator from Vermont, who had been a privileged croaker in that body for many years before Ingalls was heard from.

The encounter occurred over a bill providing for large land grants for the Kansas Pacific road. As the bill was of great importance to Ingalls' people, he made a strong argument in its behalf. When he had finished Edmunds slowly unwound himself and in his withering and drawling tone he observed that he should oppose the bill, not because there were no meritorious features in it, but because he had reason to believe that it had a strong lobby behind him.

Ingalls was on his feet in an instant. Looking straight at Edmunds he said, imitating the Vermonter's drawl: "Mr. President, I am not aware of any lobby organized in behalf of this bill. If the Senator from Vermont is so very positive on the subject I suppose the lobby knew just whom to approach."

The effect upon the Senate was paralyzing. Edmunds was so taken aback by the cool audacity of the attack that he could not find his tongue for a reply. A little later he left the Senate chamber in an evident state of confusion.

Ingalls' stock from that time was rated high. He used his tongue freely and on all occasions. Davis of Kentucky, however, gave him a dose in kind one day that made Edmunds feel good. A railroad bill was up of which Ingalls had charge. During Ingalls' argument Davis requested permission to interrupt him for a question. Leave being granted, Davis inquired in his squeaky voice if there was any steal in the bill. Ingalls emphatically assured him that there was not.

"That is perfectly satisfactory," rejoined Davis. "If there was a steal I am sure the Senator from Kansas would know it."

Bangor's Unique Welcome.

While Gen. Grant was President he visited Maine, accompanied by several members of his Cabinet, to formally open the then American and European railroad, running from Bangor to the New Brunswick line.

Bangor had never been honored by the presence of a "first citizen" before, and the city was dressed in gala garb to receive him. It so happens that the most imposing structure in the city is the jail, and it has extensive grounds and shade trees in front of it.

When the procession from the railroad station had reached the grounds the General's attention was called to the crowning feature of the decorations. A large floral arch had been constructed at the entrance bearing the inscription:

"WELCOME."

"Ah," said the General, much pleased, "what public building is that?"

"The jail," replied a member of the committee, and then for the first time the blunder of it dawned upon them, and that committee felt as despicable as a drink of prohibition whisky.—*New York Herald.*

King Otto's Crazy Ways.

Poor crazy King Otto of Bavaria is still very troublesome. Every now and then he obstinately refuses to take food of any kind, and the doctors in attendance are sometimes at their wits' end to know how to circumvent his stubbornness. His general health, however, when he can be induced to take nourishment, is excellent, though he is subject to the strangest hallucinations. A few weeks ago he was possessed by the idea that the carpets in the apartments were made of thin glass, and that it was dangerous to tread on them, and he was not satisfied until they had all been taken up. Another of his hallucinations is that the walls of his apartments are hung with newspapers, and he will sometimes occupy himself for hours in sitting in front of the walls of his room and reading out aloud what he imagines he reads upon them. Occasionally those who listen say there is an almost pathetic coherency in the imaginary extracts which the busy brain of King Otto composes.—*London Figaro.*

THE KEELEY CURE AGAIN.

A SALT LAKE CITIZEN CURED OF INEBRIETY.

The Bichloride of Gold System—A Graphic Account of the Methods Pursued to Rescue Men from Alcoholism—Saved at Last After Years of Degradation, Shame, and Misery.

DWIGHT, Ill., May 26.—[Editor of the Salt Lake Herald.]—As a result of an article published in a paper I decided to come to Dwight and put myself under the treatment of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley. I had drank to excess for years. I had made repeated efforts to reform, but without success. I suffered from agony and remorse, to which every drinking man is subject, and my life for the last ten years has been the same terrible old story of shame, disgrace, mental agony, and financial and social loss. I was the victim of a habit which was stronger than myself. In a word, I was the victim of that terrible disease inebriety. I came to Dwight, took the prescribed treatment, and now, three weeks after my arrival, am a new man, free from the awful craving of alcohol, and free forever. For the benefit of those readers of the *Herald* who are the victims of the disease of inebriety, and for the friends and families of such unfortunates, I write this letter explaining the theory of disease and showing that it may be cured quickly, painlessly, and certainly.

The story of the life of every drinking man is exactly the same. After a long debauch comes a period of sickness and remorse. He makes solemn vows never to drink again. It is a constant struggle, day after day. He keeps to his pledge a day, a week, a month, or a year. Suddenly he falls. He falls with his eyes open. He does not break his vows from "pure cussedness," but simply and solely because he is the victim of a disease which has become more powerful than his will. He has developed an "appetite" for liquor which is stronger than he is. His fall after one of his periods of sobriety can generally be predicted with almost absolute certainty. The faithful wives and friends know to their sorrow when the attack is coming on, though the poor inebriate is unconscious of what is before him. One day, after months of sobriety, he becomes nervous and listless, he complains of dyspepsia, headache, or some trifling ailment. Things go wrong at the office, he speaks a fretful word to the loving ones at home, he cannot read anything requiring thought, he has a feverish desire for novelty, for amusement, for distraction, he cannot keep quiet and has a strange craving for excitement. He is ignorant of his true condition or deceives himself. His nerves are howling and shrieking for alcohol, and when they can stand it no longer he takes a drink. The nerves are master, he is the slave. After having struggled against the appetite as never man fought on the field of battle, he gives up the fight all at once. Again he reforms and again he falls. Why is it? This has been the question for ages, and the man who has solved the problem of the cause and gone on beyond into the cure itself, is Dr. Leslie E. Keeley of Dwight, Ill.

As well as I can I will give his theory of the cause and the cure of "periodical" drinking, and it should be borne in mind that the so-called "constant" drinker is simply a periodical drinker with a comparatively "short time between drinks." The young man starting out in life has no craving for drink. When he introduces alcohol into the system the nerves have only a small power of resistance against its action, and he is easily intoxicated. If he keeps on drinking the nerves acquire an increased power of resistance. It takes more to make the man drunk. If he perseveres in his drinking the nerves acquire a resistance to the effects of alcohol which will enable him to drink a large amount of alcohol without complete intoxication. The nerves have learned to depend on alcohol instead of the food which sustained them in health. They are in a diseased condition and have undergone a change from their original state. They can no more act properly without alcohol than those of a healthy child could act without food. When the inebriate "swears off" he is treating his nerves to an enforced fast. Dr. Tanner and Succi lived without food for forty days. Our inebriate can do without alcohol for a time, but there is an absolute limit to the power of endurance in both cases. Continued drinking has perverted the cell structure of the nerves, and they have learned to depend on alcohol. This condition of the nerves is independent of the will power. If the nerves are thoroughly diseased they are stronger than the will and will have their alcohol food in spite of sorrow, agony, misfortune, good resolutions, and loving wife and children. The poor drunkard can no more do without his alcohol than the loved ones he leaves at home can do without bread.

This is the history of the disease, and every honest drinking man will acknowledge that this description is accurate in every particular. Now the question arises: Can the nerves be restored to a condition of health? In other words, can they be weaned from alcohol and taught once more to depend for sustenance on the healthy food they knew before the habit of drinking was formed? There is one man in the world who asserts positively that he can effect this change back to the original conditions, and that man is Dr. Leslie E. Keeley. He has discovered that the nerves act rhythmically. In other words, he has found that they alternately crave and resist alcohol. By the use of a peculiar compound, of which the double chloride of gold is the principal ingredient, he breaks up this system of alternation, and places the nerves in a condition where they do not depend on alcohol, and in many cases have positive distaste for it. In short, he places the nervous system exactly where it was before the man learned to drink.

Does this man do what he claims to do? After my residence here I am certain that no reasonable man can spend three weeks in this Village of Dwight, mixing with the patients and taking the treatment, without becoming convinced that Dr. Keeley does exactly what he claims to be able to do. I have seen dozens of cases where men who arrive here in a beastly state of intoxication absolutely refuse liquor after a few days of treatment. I have seen men who have drank whisky for a quarter of a century cured of all desire for alcohol. I have met and talked with men who were hopeless, homeless drunkards, and who were cured here one, two, five, or more years ago, and who say that after their cure the desire for liquor was never present for an instant. Former patients arrive every day to pay a visit to the man they love and revere above all men. The story is everywhere the same. The success of Dr. Keeley's treatment cannot be doubted for an instance by any man who has access to the proper source of information. It is an absolute and undeniable fact.

There are at present in this little Illinois village over 300 patients. They embrace all grades of the social scale. One can jostle elbows with farmers, millionaires, lawyers, business men, editors, engineers, physicians, men of leisure, saloonkeepers, bankers, traveling men, or representatives of any other vocation. The course of treatment is simple. Four times a day a large file of men march to the doctor's office and are rapidly given a hypodermic injection. The operation does not occupy over half an hour for the whole number. Each patient is given a bottle of medicine of which a spoonful is taken every two hours while awake. That is all there is to it. There is absolute freedom of action among the patients. They are not locked up, board in private houses, and have complete liberty of action. They can leave at any time if they determine to do so. The whole thing is purely voluntary and there is no system of supervision. Men arriving in an intoxicated condition are provided with an attendant if disorderly or in a state of collapse. Otherwise they are free to go where they will without anyone to oversee their actions. They are given as much good whisky as they need to let their nerves down gradually. As a rule they themselves are the first to refuse the whisky, and this within a few days after their arrival. In my own case I took whisky for the first two days, although I was sober when I came. The evening of the third day I drank a two-ounce bottle of fine old whisky and almost immediately it was rejected by my stomach as if it had been a powerful emetic. Since then the appetite for liquor in me, which cost money, friends, social position, business, and the agony and sorrow of family and friends to acquire, is absolutely dead. So far as my experience goes I cannot say that the appetite will not return, but the testimony of others is so complete and so convincing that I am justified in believing that I am freed once more, and that once more I can look the world in the face, every inch a man, and I am now looking forward with pleasure to my speedy return to a happy circle of rejoicing family and friends.

In conclusion it should be said that there is no claim by Dr. Keeley or any of his patients, present or past, that his treatment will prevent drinking. It will not drag a man out of a saloon by the heels. In many cases there is a positive distaste for liquor. In others there is not. All that is claimed is that the taste for alcohol is destroyed. *The craving is gone.* If, without any craving, a man desires to contract the habit again, *he can do so,* although in the majority of cases, repeated trials are necessary before the stomach will retain a drink of whisky. *The man is placed where he was before he learned to drink.* If he disregards the lesson of the past, and if the sorrow and misery of his years of drunkenness have made no impression upon him, he can again become a drunkard, but he can never again be enrolled among the list of Dr. Keeley's patients, for there is no use of curing a man who will not profit by experience.

In the case of 95 per cent of the persons who leave Dwight, the cure is permanent. The other other 5 per cent is made up chiefly, if not exclusively, of fools who cannot be taught, and of very young men who have not suffered enough to learn the lesson that they cannot play with fire without being burned. The men and women composing the 95 per cent have no more taste for liquor than for castor oil or kerosene, but they know what they are in that condition solely through the treatment they have received here in Dwight.

I simply voice the general opinion here when I say that in my judgment the discovery of the cause and cure of inebriety by Dr. Keeley will soon place his name at the head of the roll of honor, Pasteur being a mere dwarf in comparison. The next great discussion in the scientific world will be Dr. Keeley's pathology and cure for "inebriety," which embraces intemperance in the use of alcohol, opium, and similar poisons.

A SALT LAKER.

Roses and Apples.

Thomas Rowland brought to the *Times* office at Stroudsburg, Pa., a limb of an apple tree on which grew a rose two and a half inches in diameter and perfect in shape and color.

[OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

AT CHICAGO,

State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the 1st day of June, 1891, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$327,135.88
Overdrafts Secured and Unsecured		2,114.16
United States Bonds on hand		1,700.00
Other Bonds and Stocks		105,231.00
Cash on hand	$ 8,029.99	
Due from other Banks	28,983.22	
Checks and Other Cash Items	2,223.02	
		39,236.23
Real Estate		7,687.08
Furniture and Fixtures and Safety Deposit Vaults		18,630.20
Current Expenses, including Taxes		596.72
Total		$502,331.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus Fund	22,000.00
Undivided Profits	8,897.59
Savings Deposits, subject to notice	371,433.68
Total	$502,331.27

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.:

I. Wm. Kelsey Reed, Treasurer of Dime Savings Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. KELSEY REED, Treas.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of June, 1891. ARCHIBALD A. STEWART,

[SEAL.] Notary Public.

23D WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE

Globe Savings Bank,

225 Dearborn-st.,

At the Close of Business June 7, 1891.

ASSETS:

Secured time loans		$ 95,969.55
Real estate loans		74,725.00
Furniture and fixtures		3,960.79
Current expenses		11,202.64
Collections		1,500.00
Cash Assets:		
Secured demand loans	$39,828.33	
Due from banks	40,477.91	
Cash and cash items	8,527.44	
		88,833.68
Total		$276,191.66

LIABILITIES:

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		9,516.64
Savings deposits	$35,191.96	
Checking deposits	25,846.79	
Certified checks	5,101.35	
Cashier's checks	534.92	
		66,675.02
Total		$276,191.66

Savings and checking accounts solicited. None too large. None too small.

C. W. SPALDING, Prest. J. P. ALTGELD, 2d V.-P.
EDWARD HAYES, V.-Prest. H. S. DERBY, Cashier.

BONDS FOR SALE.

$250,000

30-Year 5 per cent Street and Sewer Bonds of the City of Chattanooga, Tenn. Sealed bids will be received by me until Thursday, July 2, 1891, at 3 o'clock p. m., for $250,000 in the bonds of the City of CHATTANOOGA, TENN., dated April 15, 1891, running thirty years, bearing interest at 5 per cent, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable at the Third National Bank in New York City.

Denomination of bonds $1,000.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY:

Bonded indebtedness, total	$ 681,000
Floating indebtedness	Nothing
Tax duplicate for 1891, about	16,500,000

Proceeds of these bonds set aside for the building of streets and sewers.

Indorse proposals as follows:

"PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 STREET AND SEWER BONDS."

A certified check of $1,000, payable to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chattanooga, Tenn., must accompany each bid. The right reserved to reject any or all bids.

Accrued interest to be added to each bid.

I. B. MERRIAM, Mayor.
T. F. STEWART, City Auditor.

Attest:

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 2, 1891.

A SPECIAL FUND. MONEY ON HAND.

5, 5½, and 6%

MONEY TO LOAN

In large aud small amounts. Money advanced to build.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,

Main Floor, 95 Washington-st.

NEW LOAN.

$100,000 City of Cleveland, Ohio, School 5s.

As usual, we offer the most attractive line of Investments the market affords.

Farson Leach & Co

73 DEARBORN-ST.

Notice to Gas Consumers.

Parties having complaints to make in regard to their Gas Stoves, Burners, Poor Supply, or of any other nature, if they will notify the Gas Company a competent man will be sent to their premises and the defect remedied without charge.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property at Low Rates of Interest.

A. LOEB & BRO.,

120 La Salle-st.

August Belmont & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THE

Messrs. Rothschild,

ONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, AND VIENNA

ssue Circular Credits for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

ALSO COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers to Europe, West Indies, Mexico, and California.

Execute orders for the purchase and sale of investment securities.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held April 16, 1891, it was

Ordered, That that part of Rule One which provides for the establishment of the grades of Turkish red winter wheat shall be amended to read as follows:

The grade of No's. 1, 2, and 3 hard winter wheat shall correspond in all respects with the grades of No's. 1, 2, and 3 red winter wheat, except that they shall be of the Turkish variety.

In case of mixture of Turkish red winter wheat with red winter wheat, it shall be graded according to the quality thereof and classed as hard winter wheat.

This amendment shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1891.

At a meeting of said Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held May 16, 1891, it was

Ordered, That that portion of Rule Three which provides for the grade of No. 4 corn shall be changed to read as follows:

Corn that is badly damaged, damp, or very dirty shall be graded no higher than No. 4.

Corn that is wet or in heating condition shall not be graded.

Ordered, That that portion of Rule Six which provides for the grades of No's. 1 and 2 barley shall be amended to read as follows:

No. 1 barley shall be sound, plump, bright, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 barley shall be of healthy color, not sound enough and plump enough for No. 1, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

This amendment shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1891.

Also, that Rule Seven be amended to read as follows:

The word "new" shall be inserted in each certificate of inspection of a newly harvested crop of oats until the 15th day of August; of rye until the 1st day of September; of wheat until the 1st day of November; of barley until the 1st day of May; and of corn until the 1st day of June of each year.

This change shall be construed as establishing new grades for the times specified, to conform to the existing grades of grain in all particulars, except those of condition and the distinction between the new and the old crops.

It is provided, however, that when corn is dry enough for No. 1 or No. 2 it shall not be classed as "new."

ISAAC N. PHILLIPS, }
JOHN R. WHEELER, } Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.
JOHN R. TANNER, }

J. H. PADDOCK, Secretary.

Carette STOCK $87 a SHARE.

Buy before price goes higher. SCOTT & GAGE, 49 Clark-st.

The Biggest Lobster.

G. F. Bramhall caught a twenty-two-pound lobster in Penobscot Bay, and the Smithsonian Institution authorities who are to get it say that it is the biggest shellfish on record.

BUSINESS.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

The week brought no improvement in the general financial situation. The movement of gold continued up to the end, and the total for the week was about as large as for any week since the movement started. There were no disquieting developments in the foreign situation. One encouraging point was the reduction from 5 to 4 per cent of the Bank of England's rate of discount. It is said on good authority that the announcement will soon be made to the guarantors of the Barings' liabilities that liquidation has gone far enough, so it is certain there will be no need of calling upon any of them to make their guarantee good.

So far as the financial situation at home is concerned, we seem to be enveloped in the fog of foreign conditions that no one thoroughly understands. Our own surroundings and institutions are entirely healthy; but this uncertainty regarding the foreign situation leads to extreme conservatism. The indefiniteness of it is its worst feature. Gold continues to go out at the demand of the foreigners, although the great European banks now have an unusual stock on hand. Last week's statement of the Bank of England showed that the reserve had increased to over 44 per cent of the liability—a condition that would ordinarily be accompanied by a 2 per cent discount rate. So long as gold continues to go out in the face of a sterling exchange market that does not warrant shipment, and in the face of the apparently ample supply of metal at the chief centers of Europe, the suspicion that there is some serious trouble that does not appear on the surface seems warranted.

The deposits in the New York banks have been steadily decreasing for several weeks. They are now at a point far below where they were at this time last year and the question of the money supply is becoming a vital one. Rates grew firmer in the East during the week and speculation is hampered by the fear of stringent money. There was an improvement in the commercial demand for money in Chicago, but there is still an ample supply for all needs and rates are easy at from 5 to 6 per cent.

One of the surprises of the week was the unexpected reduction in the Rock Island dividend. The annual statement showed that the road had failed to earn its 4 per cent dividend by something over $250,000, and the directors adopted the policy of fixing the next dividend on actual resources instead of on probable prospects. The Northwestern declared its regular dividend and its annual statement showed a surplus about equal to the Rock Island's deficit. The railway rate situation is growing somewhat complicated. There have been reductions in several directions and the effort to harmonize interests has so far been unsuccessful.

The promises that May held out to the iron market are not being fulfilled. The increasing activity that was shown in May has fallen off to dullness again. With the first of June there was some attempt to advance prices in certain directions, but the attempt was not successful. The railroads are not yet disposed to anticipate the activity which large agricultural crops may bring them, and there are few orders being received from that quarter.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular during the week announcing that he would redeem the outstanding 4½ per cent bonds Sept. 1. Since then he has been in conference with the New York bank Presidents, and they have been unanimous in recommending to him the plan of funding these bonds into new 2 per cent bonds. The proposition for funding them into 1 per cent bonds was regarded by the bankers with disfavor, they giving the opinion that such an action would result in a decided decrease in national bank circulation, but they believed that the issue of the 2 per cent bonds would be used as a basis for increasing the national bank circulation.

In the local speculative market interest has centered in corn from the fact that an enormous short line has been put out by the professional traders around 55c, and it has developed that the old bull clique has secured control of the market and is predicting an advance of from 5c to 15c per bu. The largest short line is said to have been put out by Pardridge and is estimated anywhere from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bu, and there is considerable interest as to the probability of his surrender some time in the near future. Country advices as a rule show a marked falling off in the movement, which came entirely from the farmers and not from the cribbers, and the condition of the roads precludes the possibility of a general marketing of any further holdings at least for awhile. Wheat has held rather steady and has been a sort of a waiting market, fluctuations being largely influenced by the action of corn. As in corn, there is a large short interest composed of the professionals, and there are enough damage reports coming in from the winter wheat districts to encourage the holders of wheat in the belief that some fine morning the crowd will wake up to the fact that something is not as lovely as they had imagined, and in the scramble to cover much higher prices will be established for a time at least. The most extravagant reports relating to the prospective yield of wheat in this country have been circulated abroad and have undoubtedly been more or less responsible for the easiness noticeable in some of the foreign trade centers. For instance, an English paper of a recent date contains a special grain letter from the United States stating that the best informed statisticians agree that the 1891 crop of wheat in the United States will be 600,000,000 bu or more. With such a crop in view it is no wonder that the foreigners feel a measure of confidence in the ability of the United States to make up any possible deficiency due to damage in their own countries, and still have wheat to spare. In provisions the sentiment has slightly improved, some of the packers being encouraged by the lighter run of hogs and lighter average weight taken in connection with an increased demand for the cash product.

FINANCIAL.

The future of the money market is beginning to be watched with a good deal of care. There are conflicting conditions at work and it is an extremely difficult thing to make a prediction that will be of much value. The reduction of deposits in New York goes on steadily. Both deposits and loans have shown heavy decreases every week since April 18. Saturday's bank statement shows that since that date loans have decreased $26,045,500 and deposits have decreased $26,934,900. A comparison of the present condition of the New York banks with the condition a year ago is interesting. It shows that the items of loans, deposits, specie and reserve are all materially smaller than they were in June, 1890. Loans a year ago were $396,984,900 against $386,236,400 now. Deposits were $406,024,500 against $383,882,400 now. Specie was $75,525,000 against $59,751,300 and the reserve was $106,416,500 against a reserve of $102,658,200 as shown in yesterday's statement. People who are watching the money market are beginning to wonder where the money is to come from when the West makes a call on New York to start the crop movement. These figures would indicate a good prospect for tight money, but on the other hand we have a decreasing commercial demand at most of the money centers. That is not true in Chicago, but it is in all the Eastern cities. If the needs of general business continue to decrease that may more than offset the conditions that point toward a stringent money market. The Bank of England again reduced its rate for American eagles Saturday. This reduction brings the price down to about the normal one.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— June 6	Closing— June 5
Am. Cot. Seed T.	200	23½	23½	23½	22⅞
Atchison	11,070	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	30⅝
American Sugar	700	87⅞	87⅜	87⅝	87⅞
Do pfd	100	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
B., R. & P. pfd	100	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
C., B. & Q.	3,400	87⅝	87	87	86⅞
Colo. Coal	200	35	35	35	35
C., St. L. & Pitts	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
C. & E. Illinois	100	65	65	65	63⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,355	62	61⅝	61⅝	62
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	100	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
Chicago Gas	11,570	55	53⅞	53⅞	54⅞
D., L. & W.	1,614	136	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞
Dist. & C. F.	1,285	47⅛	46⅜	46⅞	47⅛
Erie	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅞
East Tenn	650	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Edison	100	99	99	99	99
G. B. W. & St. P.	100	7	7	7	
G. Northern pfd	300	87	87	87	
Jersey Cent	835	114⅜	113⅞	113⅞	113
Linseed Oil	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	37
Kan. & Tex. pfd	350	23	23	23	
Lake Shore	250	110	110	110	110
Louis. & Nash	4,235	74⅞	74⅜	74⅝	74⅝
Laclede Gas	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
L., N. A. & C.	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	23⅞
Lead Trust	650	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Minn. Iron	130	78	78	78	78
Mo. Pacific	600	67⅝	67⅜	67⅜	67⅝
Manhattan	129	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	102
Mob. & Ohio	100	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅝
N. Am. Co.	487	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞
Northwest	420	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
New England	100	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
Nor. Pac.	1,450	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	24
Do pfd	3,200	69	68⅞	68⅞	68⅜
Nor. & W. pfd	100	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
N. Y., Sus. & W.	50	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	13	13	13	
N. Cordage	200	101⅜	101	101	101⅜
Do pfd	150	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	
Ogn. S. Line	100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
Ont. & W.	200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Omaha Com	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
Reading	200	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜
Rich. Term'l	400	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Rock Island	6,355	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞	71⅞
R., W. & O.	130	110⅜	109⅞	109⅞	
St. Paul	7,770	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	63⅜
St. P. & Dul	300	30	30	30	
Do pfd	30	94	94	94	
So. Pac.	580	32	31⅞	32	31
Silver B.	5,000	98	98	98	97⅞
Tenn. Coal	300	35	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
Union Pac.	2,800	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝
W. & L. E.	200	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝
Do pfd	400	75⅞	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
Wabash	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Do pfd	600	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Western Union	331	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	Fargo	140
American	111	United States	52

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	118⅞	U. S. 4½s, reg	100
U. S. 4s, coup	119⅞	U. S. 4½s, coup	100

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

12 Amn Ex	118	10000 NYC 1st rg	125
50 Bk of NAm	210⅛	1000 NYEl 1st	135
25 Met Bank	7⅛	2000 NYL E&W new 2d	98
110 W N Bk	99⅛@100	7000 NYO&W cn 5s	91⅞@91⅞
5000 Ala Cl B	108⅞	10000 NYS&W 1st rfgs	98
5000 Dis C 3-65 cp	115⅝		
2000 Tenn set 3s	101⅛@102	1000 N&W 100-year 5	90
4000 AmD&I 5s	98	1000 N Ill 1st	101⅛
150000 Atch 4s	78⅜@79	1000 NPcon 5s	78⅞
6000 Atch 5s	46@46⅞	1000 R of Cls	96
2000 C&O cn 5s	95⅞@96⅞	1000 OS 1st	102⅞
4000 C&EIgen 5s	95⅛@96	4000 Or Imp cn 5s	62
2000 C&NP 1st	80⅛	13000 OSL&U cn	75
1980 CRI&P 5s cp	97⅜	1000 PDE 1st	74⅞
2000 CHV&T 5s	79⅞	10000 P&R g m 4s	78⅛
4000 DLW con 5s	102	2000 P&W 1st	76
1000 EL&BS 6s	88⅞	4000 RW&O con	109
2000 FtW&D 1st	100	3000 SP&D 2d	102⅞
3000 FtW&RG 1st	74⅛@74⅞	3000 TC&Res-BD 1st	93⅞
2000 GH&SA-WD 1st	92½	3000 TP 1st 5s	86
1000 KP 6s 1895	108⅞	6000 TP 2d inc	31
1000 KPa 1st cn	107	1000 TAA&NM cn	86
1000 L&N g m 6s	114⅛	2000 T&L&KC 1st	83
11000 M Cent 7s	119⅛	2000 UnPa 1st of 1896	113⅛
5000 M&SP 1st-SMD	112⅝	11000 UP-D&G 1st	74⅛@75
9000 MK&T 1st	76	10000 VaMid g m	80
1000 MK&T 2d	39⅝	2000 VaM gm gtd st	85
1000 M P 1st cn	105	19000 Wab 1st	97⅛@97⅜
3000 M&E 1st	138		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,000	30⅝	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜
Amn. Sugar	125	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
Do pfd	500	94⅞	95	94⅞	95
Bell Telephone	10	197	197	196	196
C., B. & Q.	1,500	87	87⅝	87	87
Mexican Central	430	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
Oregon Short Line	70	26	26	26	26
Thomson-Houston	150	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
Do pfd	79	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Union Pacific	700	44⅞	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝

Bond sales and quotations:

28000 Atch. inc. 46@46⅛ | 14000 Atch. 4s 77@77⅛
1000 C. & W. M. 5s 93⅛

Money at the clearing-house is 7 per cent. Call loans are 7@8 per cent and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 50@50⅛; Reading, 15 11-16@11⅞; Lehigh Valley, 46⅛@46⅛; Reading gen. 4s, 78⅛@78⅜; do 1st pfd., 53 bid; do 2d pfd., 35⅛@37; do 3d pfd., 27 bid.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 6—2 p. m.—Closing—Consols, money, 95⅛; do account, 95 1-16. United States 4s, 121⅛; do 4½s, 102; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 32⅛; Canadian Pacific, 80⅛; Erie, 60⅛. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England today, £112,000.

PARIS, June 6.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 47½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.65; Adams Consolidated, $1.85; Aspen, $2.00; Belcher, $1.80; Best and Belcher, $4.00; Chollar, $2.20; Deadwood, $1.10; Eureka Consolidated, $3.50; Gold and Curry, $2.00; Hale and Norcross, $210.00; Homestake, $10.62½; Horn Silver, $3.35; Iron Silver, $1.00; Mexican, $3.20; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $4.85; Occidental, $1.50; Plymouth, $2.25; Savage, $2.00; Sierra Nevada, $1.90; Union Consolidated, $2.00.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $3.00; Atlantic, $15.50; Boston and Montana, $43.50; Calumet and Hecla, $245.00; Franklin, $17.00; Huron, $2.00; Kearsarge, $13.00; Osceola, $36.50; Quincy, $102.00; Santa Fe Copper, 50c; Tamarack, $152.00; Centennial Mining, $15.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $15.00.

THE MARKETS.

There was fair activity in the local markets Saturday, with corn leading in interest. Outsiders were sending in orders usually on the buying side. The feeling was rather steady on the whole.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

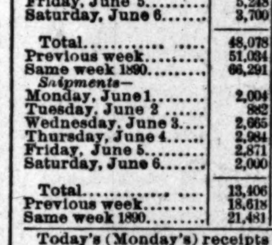
The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
June	$ 1.00⅛	$ 99⅛@ 1.00⅛	$ 99⅛
July	98¾	97⅞@ 98⅝	98⅛
September	94⅞	94⅛@ 94⅞	94⅜
CORN.			
June	$ 59⅞	$ 60 @ 60⅞	$ 60
July	58	58⅛@ 59⅞	58⅞
September	56⅞	57⅛@ 58	57⅞
OATS.			
June	$ 45	$ 45 @ 45⅞	$ 45
July	44⅛	44⅛@ 45	44⅞
September	34⅞	34⅞@ 35⅞	35
MESS PORK.			
July	$10.65	$10.57½@10.75	$10.57½
September	10.90	10.82½@11.00	10.82½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
July	$ 6.27½	$ 6.25 @ 6.30	$ 6.25
September	6.50	6.47½@ 6.55	6.47½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$ 5.97½	$ 5.90 @ 5.97½	$ 5.90
September	6.22½	6.17½@ 6.25	6.17½

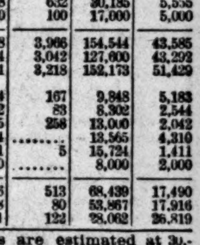
The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	June.	July.	August.
No. 2 wheat	$ 91	$ 92⅛	$ 92
No. 2 corn	34	34⅛	35⅛
No. 2 oats	28	27⅛	25⅛
Mess pork	12.61½	12.75	......
Lard	5.90	5.95	6.10
Short ribs	5.05	5.15	5.22½

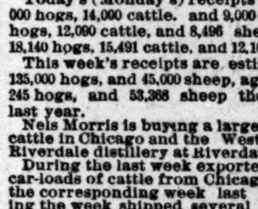
The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations in July wheat, corn, oats, and pork June 6. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



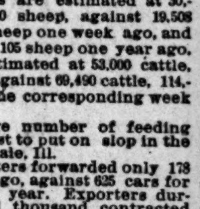
JULY WHEAT.



JULY CORN.



JULY OATS.



JULY PORK.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, June 1	12,090	559	19,508	8,496
Tuesday, June 2	5,146	1,691	18,617	7,044
Wednesday, June 3	12,461	541	34,855	8,140
Thursday, June 4	9,433	443	34,379	9,350
Friday, June 5	5,248	632	30,185	5,555
Saturday, June 6	3,700	100	17,000	5,000
Total	48,078	3,966	154,544	43,585
Previous week	51,034	3,042	127,600	43,292
Same week 1890	66,291	3,218	152,173	51,429
Shipments—				
Monday, June 1	2,004	167	9,848	5,183
Tuesday, June 2	882	83	8,302	2,544
Wednesday, June 3	2,665	258	13,000	2,042
Thursday, June 4	2,984	......	13,565	4,310
Friday, June 5	2,871	5	15,724	1,411
Saturday, June 6	2,000	......	8,000	2,000
Total	13,406	513	68,439	17,490
Previous week	18,618	80	53,867	17,916
Same week 1890	21,481	122	28,062	26,819

Today's (Monday's) receipts are estimated at 30,000 hogs, 14,000 cattle, and 9,000 sheep, against 19,508 hogs, 12,090 cattle, and 8,496 sheep one week ago, and 18,140 hogs, 15,491 cattle, and 12,105 sheep one year ago.

This week's receipts are estimated at 53,000 cattle, 135,000 hogs, and 45,000 sheep, against 69,490 cattle, 114,245 hogs, and 53,368 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Nels Morris is buying a large number of feeding cattle in Chicago and the West to put on slop in the Riverdale distillery at Riverdale, Ill.

During the last week exporters forwarded only 178 car-loads of cattle from Chicago, against 625 cars for the corresponding week last year. Exporters during the week shipped several thousand contracted cattle from outside points, which accounts for the small number sent from Chicago. Goldsmith alone shipped 900 Canadian "store" cattle to Boston that were exported alive last week.

Chicago packers purchased hogs the last week as follows: Armour & Co., 21,488; Anglo-American Packing company, 11,973; Chicago Packing and Provision company, 12,900; International Packing company, 10,149; Swift & Co., 6,216; Moran & Healy, 2,848; Jones & Stiles, 5,912; Underwood & Co., 1,726; Morris & Co., 7,092. The corresponding week last year Armour & Co. purchased 22,594; Chicago Packing and Provision company, 20,433; International, 12,697; and the Anglo-American Packing company, 10,824.

An even 700 car-loads of hogs were shipped from Chicago last week. Boston packers forwarded 210 car-loads, New York parties 120 cars, Indianapolis packers 94 cars, and Cincinnati packers 40 cars.

Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis received 35,000 cattle, 251,100 hogs, and 60,700 sheep last week, against 85,500 cattle, 226,400 hogs, and 76,000 sheep the previous week, and 115,700 cattle, 273,400 hogs, and 78,000 sheep the corresponding week last year.

CATTLE—About 4,000 cattle arrived Saturday, including 2,000 Texas and 1,000 distillery cattle, most of which were consigned direct to slaughterers. The market was rather quiet, and values were without quotable change. Native steers, averaging 1,024@1,250 lbs, sold at $5.10@5.70, and "stillers" at $5.60@5.90. Texas sold at $1.75@2.75 for bulls, stags, and cows, and $2.50@4.75 for steers. Grass Texas steers sold as high as $3.50. Some Mexican steers, averaging 833@866 lbs, sold at $1.80. Quotations are as follows:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$6.25@6.50
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs	5.70@6.30
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs	4.85@5.60
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,200 lbs	4.25@5.15
Fancy native cows and heifers	3.65@4.35
Good to choice cows and heifers	2.90@3.50
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.25@2.80
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.50@3.75
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	3.70@4.45
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@5.25
Texas steers, 750@1,200 lbs	2.40@5.00

HOGS—Saturday's hog market opened steady to a shade higher, but later weakened and closed 5c lower than Friday's quotations. Trade was active and only 2,000 remained in the pens. Sales were at $4.15@4.60 for hogs and $2.50@4.25 for pigs. The bulk of the hogs sold at $4.40@4.50.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged. Lambs averaging 56@60 lbs sold at $7. Native sheep sold at $4.50@5.40. Westerns averaging 90@121 lbs sold at $4.50@5.15, and Texas averaging 77@87 lbs at $3.45@4.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

Omaha, Neb., June 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,150. Good grades of beeves were active, firm; other grades unchanged; butcher stock was steady; feeders were in demand, steady; fancy 1,350@1,600-lb steers, $5.25@5.85; prime 1,250@1,475-lb steers, $4.65@5.45; good to choice 1,150@1,350-lb steers, $4.25@5.00; butchers' steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs, $3.75@4.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,600. The market was active and steady; all sold. The range of prices paid was $4.10@4.40; the bulk sold at $4.20@4.30; light, $4.10@4.25; heavy, $4.25@4.40; mixed, $4.20@4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 421. Market unchanged: natives, shorn, $3.00@5.25; Westerns, shorn, $2.75@5.25.

Kansas City, Mo., June 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,590; shipments, 790. Market steady to 10c higher; steers, $3.90@5.90; cows, $2.50@4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,930; shipments, 220. Market steady; bulk $4.25@4.30; all grades, $3.00@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 390. Market dull.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900; shipments, 2,000. Market stronger; good to fancy natives, $5.10@6.10; fair to good natives, $4.20@5.15; Texas and Indian steers, $2.80@5.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,060; shipments, 3,200. Market steady; fair to choice heavy, $4.45@4.55; mixed grades, $4.00@4.40; light fair to best, $4.25@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300; shipments, 500. Market steady; good to choice, $3.30@5.00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, June 6.—COTTON—Spot dull and easier; middling, 4⅞d. Sales, 5,025 bales, of which 500 were speculation and export and included 4,100 American. American middling, low middling clause, June, 4 36-64d sellers; American low middling clause, June, 4 36-64d sellers; June and July, 4 36-64d sellers; July and August, 4 42-64d sellers; August and September, 4 47-64d buyers; September and October, 4 51-64d@4 52-64d; October and November, 4 55-64d buyers; November and December, 4 57-64d@4 58-64d; December and January, 4 60-64d sellers; January and February, 4 62-64d value.

WHEAT—Firm; demand poor; holders offer sparingly.

CORN—Firm; demand fair; mixed Western, 5s 3½d per cental.

New York, June 6.—WHEAT—Receipts, 136,800 bu; exports, 124,593 bu; sales, 1,120,000 bu futures, 106,000 bu spot. Spot market irregular, quiet, closing easier. No. 2 red, $1.08 store and elevator; $1.09@1.09½ afloat; $1.09@1.10½ f. o. b.; ungraded red, $1.06½@1.15; No. 1 Northern to arrive, $1.11; No. 1 hard to arrive, $1.15½; No. 2 Chicago, $1.08½@1.09. Options changed little, ruling ⅛@¼c lower on moderate trading and favorable crop news. No. 2 red June, $1.07⅛@1.08⅛c, closing $1.08⅛; July $1.06⅛@1.06 13-16, closing $1.06⅛; August, $1.03⅛@1.03⅞, closing $1.03⅞; September, $1.02⅛@1.03⅛, closing $1.02⅞; October, closing $1.03; November, closing $1.03⅞; December, $1.04⅛@1.04⅞, closing $1.04⅞; May (1892), closing $1.08⅞.

CORN—Receipts, 111,800 bu; exports, 14,970 bu; sales, 792,000 bu futures and 87,000 bu spot. Spot market higher; quiet, scarce; No. 2, 66@66½c in elevator, 67@67½c afloat; ungraded mixed, 65@67½c. Options ⅛@⅜c up and firm, although quiet. The strength is on unfavorable crop reports. June, 66@66⅛c, closing at 66c; July, 65⅛@65⅞c, closing at 65⅞c; August, 64⅛@64 15-16c, closing at 64⅞c; September 63⅞@64c, closing at 63⅞c.

OATS—Receipts, 62,000 bu; sales, 120,000 bu futures, 109,000 bu spot. Spot market higher, moderately active. Options quiet; firm; June closing 50⅛c; July, 50⅛@50⅞c, closing 50⅛c; August, 44⅛@44⅞c, closing 44⅞c; September, closing 40⅛c; spot No. 2 white, 53@54c; mixed western, 49@53c; white do., 53@63c; No. 2 Chicago, 52⅛@52⅞c.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, 5 to 15 points advance, closing firm, 5@25 up. Sales 19,000 bags including June, 16.90c; July, 16.55@16.65c; August, 16.05@16.15c; September, 15.55@15.65c; October, 15.10@15.15c; December, 14.30@14.35c; March, 13.45c. Spot Rio, dull, nominal; fair cargoes, 19c; No. 7, 17⅛c.

SUGAR—Raw, dull, barely steady. Fair refining, 2 15-16c; centrifugal 96 test, 3 5-16c; refined, quiet, easy.

EGGS—Steady, quiet; Western, 17⅛c; receipts, 7,074 packages.

BUTTER—Moderately active, steady; Western dairy, 10@15c; do creamery, 14@19c; do factory, 19@20c; Elgin, 19c.

CHEESE—Quiet, steady; part skims, 4@8c. Pig iron quiet; $16@18.

Boston, Mass., June 6.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 18@19c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 15@17c; extra imitation creamery, 16c; factory, choice, 14c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 19@20c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@17c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 18@19c.

CHEESE—In light supply and firm on all choice stock. Northern choice, 10@10⅛c; fair to good, 8@9⅛c; Western extras, 9@9⅛c; firsts, 8@8⅛c.

EGGS—Quiet, but steady and unchanged. Eastern extras, 18⅛c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 18c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 18⅛c; Islands, 17⅛@18c; Western extras, 18c; firsts, 17⅛c; Michigan choice, 18@18⅛c; Nova Scotia firsts, 17⅛@18c.

CORN—Little demand noted, but prices are steady. Chicago No. 2 yellow is quoted to ship at 67⅛@68c, and No. 3 yellow at 67⅛@67⅞c; high mixed spot, 67⅛c; steamer yellow, 67⅛c; steamer, 66⅛c; good no grade, 66c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Chicago No. 2 white to ship, 54⅛@55c, lake and rail; clipped oats to arrive, 54⅞@56c for lake and rail; choice to fancy clipped spot, 56⅛@59c; No. 2 white, 55⅛@56c for track lots; No. 3 white, 54⅛c for track lots; low grades nominal, 52@53c.

Duluth, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market today was quite dull with prices fairly steady. Duluth stocks will increase for the week about 110,000 bu. Cash No. 1 hard sold at $1.00⅛, closed at $1.05. Cash No. 1 Northern opened at $1.02; cash No. 2 Northern closed at 99c. June dull and neglected, closed firm. No. 1 hard at $1.06; No. 1 Northern at $1.03; July No. 1 hard closed at $1.07 bid; July No. 1 Northern closed at $1.04; September closed at 94⅛c for No. 1 hard, and 92⅛c bid for No. 1 Northern. Cars on track, 25. Receipts—Wheat, 81,377 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 76,605 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—GRAIN—Wheat opened firm and ⅛@⅜c higher; weakened and declined to the close, which was unchanged to ⅛c above yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 99⅛c; June, 97@97⅛c, closing 96⅛c asked; July, 93⅞@94⅛c, closing 93⅛c bid; August, 92@92⅛c, closing at 92⅛c; December, 95⅛@96⅛c, closing at 95⅛c. Corn started 1c above yesterday's closing figures, became excited and advanced sharply, then weakened and settled back and closed the same as the opening: No. 2 cash, 55⅛@55⅛c; July, 56⅛@57c, closing 56⅛c; September, 54⅛c, closing 54⅛c bid. Oats dull and easy; No. 2, cash, 45@45⅛c; July, 40⅛@40⅛c, closing 40c asked; August, 35c, closing 35c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and essentially unchanged. Pork—$10.75@11.00. Lard—$5.90. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.00; longs, $6.05; ribs, $6.17½; short clear, $6.30. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.50; longs, $6.55; ribs, $6.62½; short clear, $6.75.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 6.—WHEAT—Wheat shipments were small today and the demand, with the exception of that for No. 1 Northern, was very poor. The usual buyers were in the market for that grade at ⅛@¼c under July. The range of prices was slightly lower than yesterday, with the bulk of No. 1 Northern sold at $1.01⅛@1.01⅞. No. 2 Northern sold at 3@4c under No. 1 Northern and was very dull. Low grades were stagnant. Receipts, 115 cars; shipments, 29 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, June, $1.03⅛; on track, $1.03⅛@1.04; No. 1 Northern, June, $1.01⅛; July, $1.02⅛; September, 91c; on track, $1.01⅛@1.01⅞; No. 2 Northern, June, 97⅛c; on track, 97⅛@98⅛c; December closed at 98c.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Options weak; prices nominal. High grades quiet; No. 2 red June, $1.07⅞@1.08⅛; July, $1.06@1.06⅛; August, $1.03⅛@1.03⅞; September, $1.02⅛@1.03. Corn—Options strong and higher; car lots scarce and higher; No. 3 yellow elevator, 68c; No. 2 high mixed and yellow in do, 68c; No. 2 mixed, June and July, 66⅛c; August, 66@66⅛c; September, 65@65⅛c. Oats—Strong and higher, but quiet; No. 3 white, 52⅛@53c; No. 2 white, 53⅛@54c; No. 2 white, June, 53@53⅛c; July, 53⅛@53⅛c; August, 45⅛@46⅛c; September, 43@44c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 28,700 bu; corn, 6,600 bu; oats, 12,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 40,200 bu; corn, 9,900 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., June 6.—GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red, spot, $1.08⅛; the month, $1.09; July, $1.05@1.05⅛; August, $1.03⅛@1.03⅞; September, $1.02⅛@1.02⅞; receipts, 64,845 bu; stock, 111,000 bu; sales, 7,000 bu. Corn firm, mixed, spot, 64⅛@65c; the month, 65⅛c; July, 65@65⅛c; spot No. 2 white, 65c; receipts, 50,000 bu; shipments, 15,000; stock, 213,000 bu; sales, 3,000 bu. Oats firmer; No. 2 white Western, 54@55c; No. 3 mixed do. 52@53c; receipts, 3,000 bu; stock, 84,000 bu. Rye inactive; No. 2, 87c; receipts, 1,000 bu; stock, 5,000 bu.

Toledo, O., June 6.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; cash and June, $1.04; July, 99c; August, 96⅛c; December, $1.08. Corn—Dull, but firm; cash and June, 60c. Oats—Quiet; cash, 45⅛c.

CLOVERSEED—Dull, steady; cash, $4.20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,625 bu; corn, 1,901 bu; oats, 863 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 3,765 bu.

A NEW EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

The French Sent It Out So Quietly That Nobody Heard of It for Weeks.

New York *Sun:* The French very quietly have sent a new expedition to Africa, and no one outside the promoters of the enterprise heard anything about it until it was far under way. In December last the Committee on French Africa was formed in Paris for the purpose of promoting explorations and French trade in the interior of Africa. In a month after its organization it had perfected its plans and the leaders of the expedition were on their way to Africa to carry out the projects of the committee.

The *Sun* already has reported the fact that Mr. Paul Crampel nearly a year ago ascended the Mobangi tributary of the Congo with a large expedition for the purpose of reaching the most northern part of its course and then pushing northwest over 700 miles through the unexplored territory between the Mobangi and Lake Tchad. In the opinion of the Committee on French Africa the work of Crampel would be robbed of half its value unless a second large expedition was sent to establish posts among the tribes with whom he may now be making treaties, and to provide for the establishment of French enterprise in the countries he is traversing. His expedition, from which nothing has been heard for months, is supposed to be far on its way to the lake, and if he has been favored by fortune he has placed many tribes in the unknown country in the basin of the Shari and on the outskirts of Bagirmi under the protection of France. The new expedition, which the committee planned, was organized to take out a larger quantity of trade goods and other material than Crampel carried on his journey, and to make permanent establishments along his route.

The expedition was placed under charge of Mr. Jean Dybowski, with whom four other white men were associated. The party went directly to Senegal, where forty-two Laptots or soldiers in France's native army in Senegambia were enlisted. They were armed with repeating rifles. The party, with a great quantity of supplies, then sailed south, and they should have arrived at Loango, a little north of the Congo, about ten days ago. At that point they expected to hire a large number of carriers and make the journey overland to Stanley Pool, where they will embark on French vessels and steam up the Congo and the Mobangi to Crampel's furthest camping place on that river.

The expedition has been instructed in no case to use firearms against the natives except as a last resort, to take nothing forcibly from them, and to pay them a just price in merchandise for everything received. Unlike most of the expeditions to which the natives of interior Africa have thus far been accustomed, the commercial element will be a very prominent feature of this enterprise, and the presence of merchants in the party, who will buy whatever can profitably be shipped down the Mobangi, will accentuate the pacific character of the enterprise. It is expected also that the scientific men connected with the party will render considerable service to science in the great unknown region. In this way the Committee on French Africa hopes to extend the influence of France from the Congo to Lake Tchad.

It is particularly noteworthy that at this time the French have two expeditions now pushing eastward to Lake Tchad from the upper and the lower Niger, and that they hope soon to send expeditions across the Sahara to the same goal. Before many years they fully expect that Algeria will be connected with Lake Tchad by rail. This famous fresh water sea is, therefore, the point toward which French enterprises in Algeria and Tunis, the Soudan and the Congo are converging, and it is the policy of France to extend its interests from these various points on three sides of the lake, until they form a junction upon the banks of Lake Tchad. They have entered upon this great scheme with much enthusiasm, and they believe they will thus link together all the great territories they control in North, Northwest, and Central Africa.

Real Estate in England.

British land values keep declining. The splendid Dunalastair estates in Perthshire have just been sold for £130,000, £155,000 having been paid for them in 1885 and very costly improvements having been added since.